The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,017.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1 237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondichury	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Allepey	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	„ False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	25
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CITY of VIENNA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Nooobhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

YARROW and HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. CEYLON, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. PERA, from Southampton, 8th July 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 1st July 1871.
„ ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 5th July 1871.
„ ALEXANDRIA, from Glasgow, 4th July 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until THURSDAY the 1 th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 2nd August 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (ELEVENTH) of Rs. (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE (at the rate of 16 per cent.) for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAID on and after the 11th INSTANT, (to the Registered Shareholders on the 29th July last,) at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GHATI LUXIMON TRIMBUCKJEE has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Town, in Dongree Jao Souza Street, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 528 and 529, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Dongree Jao Souza Street, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the property of Hurdass Premjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Ghati Somjee Bhimjee. All persons having any claim to the above property, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to communicate the same to me, at my Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1871.

DHONDO SHAMRAO GARUD,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

CLERK WANTED (BOOK-KEEPER), capable of Correspondence.—Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to P. G., care of "Times of India" Office.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 175).
A BUNGALOW at Byculla, (Rs. 80).
A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 50).
Several other BUNGALOWS in different localities, too numerous to advertise in detail.—Apply to

BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.

17, Church Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR and NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTHING EQUALS

FOR EASE IN WRITING AND COMFORT IN READING,

DE LA RUE & Co.'s

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED

SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON.

4 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ „ „ „ Overland.

PAPERS, 5 quire packet. Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.	with square or oblong		ENVELOPES. Box of 100. Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
1 4	1 8	Amber, Cream, or Violet.	Sq.	1 6	1 8
			Ob.	1 2	1 4
		MOURNING.			
2 0	2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow border.	Sq.	2 0	2 4
			Ob.	1 12	2 0
2 4	2 8	Violet, with extra broad border.	Sq.	2 4	2 8
			Ob.	2 0	2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
On sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

⁂ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Ld.) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1871, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 10th AUGUST 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona Districts, up to 5th August 1871, for 10,000 CUBIC FEET of FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER, in Logs averaging 12 by 15 scantling, and not less than 16 feet in length.

The timber to be delivered during the month of September at the Central Jail at Yerrowda, distant about 2½ miles from the Railway Station, Poona.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.

Poona, 21st July 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 4,680 Garces, equal to 5,61,600 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore	500	garces of 120 Indian Maunds each.
Tellicherry	500	ditto ditto
Calicut	900	ditto ditto
Beypore	1,200	ditto ditto
Ponani	1,500	ditto ditto
Chowghat	60	ditto ditto
Cochin	20	ditto ditto
Total Garces	4,680	

The Salt to be supplied from 15th October 1871 to the end of March 1872.

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garces each or upwards. The period within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.
3. All Tenders received up to the 11th September 1870 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following in the Hoozoor Cutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.
4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.
5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by Telegram, reply prepaid.
6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on those points.
7. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.
8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.
9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing, in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depot.
10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.
11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."
12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.
13. Salt brought by merchants from whom tenders have not been accepted will be received, if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

J. C. HANNYNGTON,
Acting Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, 15th July 1871.

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 9-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON and CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

BULL & Co. have just received a consignment of CHEMICALS prepared expressly for the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

BEST ALBUMINIZED PAPER.
NITRILATE OF SILVER, in 1 oz. Tubes.
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID (solid at 50°).
PYROGALLIC ACID, in 1 oz. coloured Bottles.
CITRIC ACID, in 4 oz. Bottles.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, in 1 oz. stoppered Bottles.
BROMIDE OF CADMIUM.
IODIDE OF CADMIUM.
CHLORIDE OF GOLD, 15 gr. Tubes.
NEGATIVE COLLODION (Thomas's).
Do. VARNISH (Do.)
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA, in 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.
PROTOSULPH IRON, in 1 lb. Bottles.
LITMUS TEST PAPER BOOKS, Red and Blue.
ARGENTOMETERS (for testing Silver Solutions).
&c. &c. &c.

LAMPS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tucker's Solar Lamp (complete)	10 0	12 0
Ditto Wall Lamps do	4 0	5 0

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP.

(Shuts up) used with Candles	6 0	7 0

LANTERNS.

Hand Lantern with plate Glass and Patent Reflector.	4 0	5 0

THE LOVERS' LAMP.

The cleanest, cheapest, and best Night light, with box of wicks	3 14	4 8

CHUBB and SONS' JAPANNED CASH, DEED, and DESPATCH BOXES.

Cash Boxes (duplicate keys) from	14 upwards.
Deed, Despatch, &c. do.	22 upwards.

RAIN GAUGES.

With 5 inch Copper Funnel and Graduated Measure.	12 0	14 0

FRESH DORSET BUTTER.

Received Overland.

In Tins of 1 lb.	1 4	1 8
Do. 2 lbs.	2 6	2 14

OX TONGUES.

In Canvas, each	3 12	4 4

HERRINGS.

(By Moir.)

Superior Red Herrings, in 6 lbs. Tins	2 0	2 4

BASS' PALE ALE.

Bottled by Stone, qts. per doz.	5 12	6 8
Do. do. pts. per doz.	3 12	4 4

STOUT.

Guinness's Stout, pts. per doz.	3 12	4 4

COMMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.

Comman's Areca Nut Tooth Paste, 2s. size	1 4	1 8

BULL and COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz.	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	21 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 4
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Royal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz.	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Bags, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM and CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1812.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES— Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTERTRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY— Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM— Rs. 20.
OLD TOM— Rs. 21-8. GENEVA— Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS— Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS— Rs. 20.
MARSALA— Rs. 16. MADEIRA— Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 38 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and POONA.

GILL and COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 38, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 33.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET,

By Th. Biche Latour, of Bordeaux.

				Rs. a.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts.	10	0
Do do	do	pts.	6	0
PAUILLAC, superior quality	do	qts.	12	0
Do do	do	pts.	6	8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	do	qts.	16	0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	do	qts.	16	0
St. JULIEN	do	qts.	18	0

Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

BURGUNDIES,

By J. Poidevin Pere, of Beaune.

			Rs.
MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	qts.	48
CHEVALIER MONTRACHET, 1864	„		42
CARTON	„		36
POMMARD	„		28
SAVIGNY	„		25
BEAUNE	„		18
Do		pts.	10

Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. Hirsch, of Mayence on the Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
HOCHHEIMER	per doz.	qts.	26
Do	„		48
MARCOBRUNNER	„		41
NEROBERGER	„		38
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„		35
RAUENTHALER	„		34
RUDESHEIMER	„		26
OPPENHEIMER	„		21

Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz.	qts. Rs.	28
Do	„	pts. „	15

J. NEUBERG.

KINLOCH'S VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—		
Veuve Cliquot	Rs. 32	per doz.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„
Rüdesheimer	„ 24	„
Johannisberger	„ 30	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45	„
CLARETS:—		
Chateau de Frands	„ 16	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„
BRANDIES:—		
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	„ 18	„
St W. S. 1865	„ 20	„
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22	„
Cautier Frères	„ 24	„
Blanchy Frères	„ 28	„
Jules Robin & Co.	„ 22	„
BEER:—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6	„
ITALIAN WINES:—		
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12	„
Barbera Amaro Spumante	„ 14	„
Ditto Secco	„ 14	„
Brachetto	„ 14	„
Barolo	„ 14	„
Nebiolo	„ 14	„
Passito	„ 14	„
Vermouth	„ 16	„
„	„ 20	„
OLIVE OIL:—		
Genuine Italian	„ 8	„

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6½ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, for the POONA SEASON, on reasonable terms. Terms may be ascertained on application.

SOUNDY and CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PALLS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY and CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	0
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
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Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 520. Other shares closed unchanged.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Poona.

Brown, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 59th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Mhow.

Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, from Tanna.

Newport, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Holt, Captain, 2nd Queen's on leave, to Poona.

Meurant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England:—

Captain W. F. Tucker, General List, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain R. Westmacott, Staff Corps, Acting Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals district.

The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Warden, Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, vice Cahusac, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th instant.

Captain W. H. Ross, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Asseerghur, to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, vice Warden.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Walter Stuart Hore, to be Captain, from the 2nd May 1871, vice Way, Cadre 28th Regt. N. I., deceased.

Surgeon E. Morton, 29th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Felix Walker Bean, 27th July 1871.

The undermentioned Medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon Abraham Nickson Hojel, 27th July 1871.

Captain S. Bimington, 26th Regt. N. I., performed the duties of the Commissariat Department at Nusseerabad from the 22nd May to the 10th July 1871.

Captain F. P. Worthy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, third class, having returned from furlough is promoted to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, from 12th July 1871.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Staff Corps, has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier, in succession to Captain Forbes.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it expedient to remind Divisional and other officers exercising command, that Cantonment Magistrates and Civil Officers exercising the powers of a Magistrate in military stations are in no manner subject to the control of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Station as regards the exercise of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction.

2. Divisional and other officers exercising command are not empowered, under Act XXII. of 1864, or Bombay Act III. of 1867, or the Code of Criminal Procedure, to nominate an officer within their command to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate on the occurrence of a casualty, or on the departure of the incumbent on leave or medical certificate. Such a nomination, if made, does not confer magisterial powers on the officer nominated: for such powers can only be conferred by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Acts above-mentioned.

3. Where there is no Cantonment Magistrate, any breach of cantonment rules committed by any person, whether subject or not subject to the Indian Articles of War, is punishable under Article 70 or clause (C) of Part III. of those articles respectively, in the manner therein provided.

4. Criminal cases arising in a cantonment during the absence of the Cantonment Magistrate, and which cannot be disposed of by the military authorities under the provisions of the Mutiny Act or the Indian Articles of War, should be made over to any magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which such cantonment is situated.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The notification from this department, dated the 26th July 1871, published at page 816 of the *Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, placing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Lester, Boundary Commissioner, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King, M.A., First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Mangeshrao Anunt, Mahalkury of Ankola, of the Coompta talooka, Canara district, the powers of a Mamlutdar under (Bombay) Act V. of 1864.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Samuel Barrett Miles to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Under the provisions of clause 2 of section 1 of (Bombay) Act II. of 1871, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all Mooktyarkars in Sind to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Sub-Collector by the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Topunmull wullud Binnoomull acted as Extra Assistant Collector Thurr and Parkur, from 19th April to 3rd May 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant acted as Second Assistant Collector of Surat from 5th June to 10th July 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, C. S., to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, from the 1st proximo, during the absence of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.

Mr. W. Walton to be Cotton Inspector in the Southern Maratha Country.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ramchandra Narrayen to be Money Order Agent at Rutnagherry.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. G. Cane, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a Junior Chaplain on this Establishment, arrived in Bombay on the 19th July last.

The Rev. A. G. Cane is appointed Acting Chaplain of Surat until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 29)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the death of Captain J. Forsyth, late Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade:—

Mr. H. F. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Captain R. M. B Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Major H. C. Menzies, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawuttee, is appointed Inspector General of Registration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts without prejudice to his other duties.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. James Kennedy, 6 months.
Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, 2 months.
Mr. G. L. T. Harris, 6 months.
Mr. B. L. Dampier, 4 months.

Appointment:—Mr. H. W. Beddy to officiate as Superintendent of the Moulmein Central Jail during the absence of Mr. B. H. Davidson, or until further orders.

In consequence of Mr. J. W. Olive having reverted to his appointment as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, the following temporary alteration of rank will take place with effect from the date of Mr. Olive's return to duty.

Mr. W. J. Porter, officiating Superintendent, 5th grade, to revert to his position as Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. W. Olive, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police, with effect from the 14th June 1871:—

Major H. V. Mathias, District Superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 1st class.

Captain S. S. Sutherland, District Superintendent, 3rd class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd class.

Mr. J. C Duff, District Superintendent, 4th class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd class.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, District Superintendent, 5th class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th class.

Mr. Ruttun Singh, officiating Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th class.

The Reverend Robert Colquhoun, B.A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Morar with effect from the 12th June last, during the absence on deputation of the Reverend William David Cowley, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon W. Price, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, to be in civil medical charge of Nowgong, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 7th June 1871.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalles, Assistant Commissioner at Beawur, in Mhairwarra, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nusseerabad, in the room of Captain C. Shuttleworth.

Mr. J. Tweedie, officiating Post Master General of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Daniel George Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, Director General of Telegraphs in India, for two years under the regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent—No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery. Lieutenant H. C. Seton of the Royal (Bombay) Artillery to officiate as Subaltern, during the period Lieutenant J. A. Kelso may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Folliott Powell, of the 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 26th January 1870.

Ensign Gilbert Gaisford, of the 96th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 23rd March 1870.

Ensign G. Gaisford, of the 96th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 647 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 23rd March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Infantry—Lieutenant William Hope Meiklejohn, to be Captain from 29th June 1871, in room of Captain W. F. S Perry, removed from the list of the Bengal Army.

Infantry—Major H. T. Oldfield, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 9th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. C. Smith, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Walter Jones, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, F. T. Wroughton, deceased.

Infantry—Major H. F. Newmarch, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 24th Native Infantry—Captain G. N. Saunders, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Alexander Jeffery Nicholson, to be Captain—from 18th July, 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. T. Oldfield.

Infantry—Major G. C. Rowcroft, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. Inglis, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. F. Newmarch.

Infantry—Major N. Barton, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry—Captain A. Cockburn, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant E. L. Clarke, 103rd Foot., to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. C. Rowcroft.

Infantry—Major H. A. Prinsep, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment—Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, S. D. White, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant C. M. Stockley, 101st Foot, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, N. Barton.

Infantry—Major J. Macdonald, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 18th Native Infantry—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, B. T. Stafford, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Henry John Lawrence, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. A. Prinsep.

Infantry—Major, Captain in Staff Corps, W. Macdonald, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 25th Native Infantry—Captain C. A. Munro, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant William Loch, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. Macdonald.

Infantry—Major G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Cadre of the late 23rd Native Infantry—Captain W. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Linfield Wemyss, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, W. Macdonald.

Infantry—Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, R. C. Cross, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry—Captain J. N. B. Hewett, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant the Hon. Robert William Napier, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. B. C Simpson.

Infantry—Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Morland, Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers—Captain E. A. C. Lambart, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Frederick Mills Malet Harris, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Cross, Staff Corps.

Infantry—Major, Captain in Staff Corps, W. F. Shaw, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadre of the late 43rd Native Infantry—Captain C. W. Hawes, Staff Corps, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Allan Scott Roberts, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. Morland.

Infantry—Major Patrick Wheeler, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Cadre of the late 15th Native Infantry—Captain John George Campbell, to be Major; General List, Infantry—Lieutenant Arnold Dashwood Strettell, 109th Foot, to be Captain—from 18th July 1871, in room of Lieutenant Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, W. F. Shaw.

Excepting in the first two cases, all the officers in whose room the promotions have been made have been removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—The 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain R. P. Blake, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Major J. Gillespie on general leave, and during the absence on duty with the 1st Punjab Cavalry of Captain T. O. Underwood, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. A. Money, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. P. Blake.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Dundas, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, Central India, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st March 1871.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, assumed charge of the Berar Railway Division from Mr. J. Steel, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on the 6th March 1871.

In continuation of notification No. 233, dated 15th June 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additional promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1871:—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. F. E. Robertson, Punjab.
Mr. C. B. Target, Mysore.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified, and posted as follows:

Captain E. P. Hardinge as Executive Engineer, 4th grade, to the Punjab, Railway Branch.

Lieutenant W. Sedgwick as Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July 1871

The undermentioned corps and officers, having failed to comply with the order conveyed in paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 25 of 13th February 1866, as regards the regular transmission of returns to the Military Department, for the use of the Army List branch, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from Government, enjoins on all concerned attention in future to the regulations laid down, the non-observance of which has caused considerable inconvenience, and has to a certain degree impaired the correctness of the Army List:—

41st Coy. Royal Engineers.
4th Hussars.
39th Foot.
58th Foot.
65th Foot,
85th Foot.
92nd Foot.
96th Foot.
Bengal Sappers and Miners.
17th Bengal Cavalry.
18th Bengal Cavalry.
19th Bengal Cavalry.
8th Native Infantry.
14th Native Infantry.
26th Native Infantry.
38th Native Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant D. M. Wilson to be Captain, from the 22nd of June 1871.

Lieutenant P. C. Whalley to be Captain, from the 22nd of June 1871.

Lieutenant T. B. Tyler to be Captain, from the 22nd of June 1871.

Royal Artillery—Captain and local Major J. Hunter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 14th of June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

1st Battalion 3rd Foot—Ensign Aubrey DeVere Alexander, from the 38th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hackett, who exchanges. Dated 17th July 1871.

38th Foot—Ensign Michael F. F. Hackett, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Alexander, who exchanges. Dated 17th July 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain R. N. Gream, 62nd Regiment, to officiate as Director of Gymnastics in India, vice local Lieutenant-Colonel Mosse, deceased. Dated 18th July 1871.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 10th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Cracroft, officiating as 2nd Squadron Officer. Dated 18th July 1871.

8th Native Infantry—Brevet Colonel T. A. Carey, Staff Corps, officiating Commandant 18th Native Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Shakespear, resigned. Dated 18th July 1871.

16th Native Infantry—Major W. B. Girdlestone, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Barwell, vacated on promotion. Dated 18th July 1871.

Major F. B. Foote, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in Command, vice Girdlestone. Dated 18th July 1871.

35th Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Nation, Staff Corps, to be Commandant, vice Blackwood, deceased. Dated 18th July 1871.

Major G. C. Rowcroft, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Wheler, vacated on obtaining an extension of furlough. Dated 18th July 1871.

Captain and Brevet Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., officiating 2nd in Command 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Rowcroft. Dated 18th July 1871.

The undermentioned officers have passed an examination in the tests prescribed by G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864, for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department:—

Brevet Colonel A. K. Moffat, Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps.
Major J. C. Horne, Staff Corps.
Local Major F. W. Stubbs, Royal Artillery.
Captain A. Seagrim, Staff Corps.
„ J. Harger, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd instant:—

Private C. Donovan, 20th Hussars.
Lieutenant J. M. Alves, Royal Artillery.
Sergeant J. Fay, 1-14th Foot.
Private T. Cunningham, 1-14th Foot.
Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot.
Lieutenant C. Roberts, 72nd Foot.
Passed Hospital Apprentice R. L. Smyth, 72nd Foot.
Private P. Marshall, 72nd Foot.
Private W. Cruickshank, 92nd Foot.
Sergeant J. Herrington, Commisst. Dept.

Ensign E. V. Huyshe, 41st Foot, is permitted to visit Calcutta as well as Simla, on the leave granted in G.O.C.C. 27th March 1871, p. 150.

The Government of India has been pleased to authorize the admission, at the next session, into the Medical College, Calcutta, of Hospital Apprentice J. A. DeRessurreicao, in addition to the four Medical Subordinates admitted by G. O. C C. of the 7th instant, p. 332.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 27th June, directing Staff Surgeon J. J. Henry, 21st Hussars, to proceed to Allahabad and assume medical charge of the 104th Foot.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 5th July, appointing Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M.B., to do duty with the 24th Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Meerut Station Order, dated the 5th July, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. M. Courtney, with the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to assume temporary medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B.

1st Battalion, 17th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April last, appointing Lieutenant G. L. Field to act as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as Interpreter, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant R. K. Watson, proceeding on leave.

38th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 26th June, appointing Captain W. W. Sherlock to be Interpreter, with effect from the 20th idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars—Assistant Surgeon P. Shepherd, M.B., to Calcutta, from the 20th July to the 20th September, on urgent private affairs.

18th Hussars—Quartermaster H. Woods, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain, Local Lieutenant-Colonel, A. H. Heath, B Battery 23rd Brigade, to remain at Almorah, from the 29th June to the 31st July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. M. Smith, G Battery 8th Brigade, to Calcutta, from the 15th July to the 10th October, to study the native languages.

Lieutenant C. Russell, D Battery 20th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant F. E. Walter, No. 2 Battery 22nd Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant M. W. Brock, to Bombay, from the 5th July to the 5th August, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon G. W L'Estrange, to Bombay, from to the 5th July to the 5th August, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion—Captain E. W. Evans, to Calcutta for one month, from the 20th June, and thence to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lieutenant B. N. Anley, Adjutant, to Bombay, from the 9th July to the 7th August, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Ensign G. F. W. MacMahon, to Bombay, from the 12th November 1870 to the 10th March 1871, on private affairs

58th Foot—Lieutenant R. H Harrison, to Murree, from the 29th June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion—Lieutenant J. W. Lord Torphichen, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Major H. L. C. Bernard, Wing Officer 31st Infantry to Mussoorie, from the 11th July to the 11th October, on private affairs.

Late 28th Native Infantry—Captain H. R. Wintle, 1st Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, to Mussoorie, from the 28th July to the 12th September, on private affairs

Indian Medical Department—Surgeon Major S. Clark, to Nynee Tal, on medical certificate, for four months, from the 1st July, or such date as he may avail himself of, under the rules of 1854.

Veterinary Department—Staff Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 31st July to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Ceylon (s)	Evans	Southampton, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	David Malcolm	Martin	Havre.
	Leaping Water	Kerr	Moulmein.
	Phillipine	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The ship William Prowse, Finlay, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
31	Jane Porter	Wilson	London, April 29.
	James Wishart	Groundwater	Newcastle, April 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
31	Asia (s)	Bombay.
	Scotland (s)	London.
	Cleopatra	Boston.

Passengers arrived per s s Asia—Mr. Maing, Mr Boilcom, and 3 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 125 drums linseed oil and 50 casks yellow ochre H F Soares; 2 cases glassware, N Canjee; 188 cases pale al, and 50 casks beer, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 10 cases oilmanstores' Blackwell & Co.

William Prowse, 14 casks white and black paint.

Cashmere (s), 1 case saddlery, L Ebram & Co.

Prince Oscar, 245 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Vienna, 1,871 cast iron pipes, B Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORT.—3RD AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 300 bales cotton, J Trebhowandass; 78 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 41 bales cotton, D Cullianjee.

Baroda (s), 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Toushe & Co; 45 bales cotton, H Soonderdass; 50 bales cotton, P Bhanjee.

Millwall, 5 bales cotton, C Ramjee; 41 bales cotton, D Cullianjee.

Khedive (s), 52 bales wool, C Pitamber.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s), 122 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 10 bales hides, C Hoosen; 600 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

Whitington, 85 bags linseed, N H erjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 550 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Khedive (s), 1,200 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COMMITTEE for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872, that a GENERAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be HELD at the COUNCIL HOUSE, POONA, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, } Hony. Joint Secretaries,
C. R. OVANS,

Bombay Committee, International Exhibition of 1872.

Poona, 3rd August 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—July 29th, at Oak Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of J. H. W. Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

GROGAN—July 30th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major C. E Grogan, 1-14th Regiment, of a son.

HORSBRUGH—July 27th, at Goona, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, 2nd Regiment C. I. Horse, of a son.

NAUZAIS—July 3rd, at Sonebursa, the wife of Mr. Louis Nauzais, indigo planter, of a daughter.

ROUSE—July 27th, at Coimbatore, the wife of E. J. Rouse, Esq., of a son (still born.)

SCOTT—July 28th, at Midnapore, Mrs. Andrew Scott, of a son.

THOMPSON—July 28th, at Saugor, the wife of George Thompson, Esq., of a son.

WOOD—July 29th, at Bangalore, Mrs. William Wood of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

DE PENNING—WALE—July 26th, at all Saint's church, Trimulgherry, by the Reverend A. T. Bartlett, Chaplain, C. B. De Penning, Resident Officer, Chedderghaut, to Adela de Georgiana, eldest daughter of Henry Wale, Apothecary, Royal Artillery, Trimulgherry.

DEATHS.

GORDON—July 26th, at Landour, after a short illness, Mrs. Theodore Gordon.

REBELLO—July 27th, at Agra, at the residence of her brother, Constance Caroline Carli, daughter of the late John Rebello, of Agra, aged 16 years and 11 months.

ST. MARTIN—July 23rd, at Ootacamund, Percy Stewart Vane, the infant son of Gustave Francis and Emily Millicent Greville St. Martin.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871.

WE did not expect that the *Times of India* would be satisfied with the concessions made by Government to the Bench of Justices—important and valuable as those concessions are; but we are certainly surprised at the reason our contemporary assigns for his dissatisfaction. "In regard," he oracularly says, "to the great subject of which the Bench meetings were the outward sign, the Under-Secretary's reply is mere tweedledum." Well, if this be so, where is the cause for complaint? The difference between Mr. Jacomb's letter and the leading articles in the *Times of India* can, in such a case, be nothing more than the old difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee. But, to deal seriously with the objection taken by the *Times of India*, what, let us ask, was "the great subject" of the recent meetings? Was it not the aim of a large majority of the Justices to secure what the Government has agreed to grant—"a more constant and more effectual control over Municipal expenditure"—and nothing more? No doubt there were agitators who wanted a good deal more, and who will never be content till Mr. Crawford is superseded and some other Executive Officer or Board appointed in his place. Mr. Forbes's original resolutions suggested the latter mode of settling the Municipal controversy; but very few of the Justices who voted for those resolutions approved of the proposal to place executive power in the hands of the Town Council, and Mr. Forbes himself had not a word to say in defence of this part of his scheme of reform. The project, in fact, of an Executive Council was killed by public ridicule as soon as it had come into being, and no efforts of the Reformers could possibly galvanize it into life again. The mistake made by Mr. Forbes and his friends is that, in their hostility to a man, they attacked a system which is far better than the substitute they wished to provide for it. No one who gives any thought to the matter can seriously contend that in this country, above all others, the concentration of executive authority in one man is not far preferable to the waste of force involved in the distribution of power among sixteen masters. If Mr. Crawford has misused his power, the proper remedy is to remove him from office, not to saddle the town with the encumbrance of a costly, because necessarily feeble, Executive Council. But, though the Commissioner was openly denounced at the Bench meeting, he was not struck at directly in the Forbes's resolutions, for the simple reason, probably, that it was known a majority of the Justices were not prepared to vote for his dismissal. The clumsy effort to attain the same object indirectly by means of a change of system failed, as it deserved to do. The resolutions which ultimately obtained the almost unanimous assent of the Bench were strictly limited to the object of creating a real Finance Council; with the exception that by the final resolution Government was invited to transfer to the Council the privilege of appointing, subject to the veto of the Governor in Council, the Executive Officers of the Municipality. Hardly anyone expected that Government would give up its initiative in the appointment of the Municipal Executive to please the Bench; and only a minority of the Justices desired that it should do so. It is, however, plainly right that the representatives of the ratepayers should not be called upon, in the first instance, to work with a Commissioner whom they distrust and are likely to quarrel with; and a clause might with advantage be introduced into the Municipal Reform Bill, providing that the Council shall have the power of vetoing the nomination of the Commissioner, though, when he is once appointed, he ought to be thoroughly independent of control in all executive work.

We regret that the *Times of India* should favour the continuance of an agitation which can now only do mischief to the town by putting forward unreasonable pretensions, and refusing to understand that all political results must in the nature of things be compromises, and that the particular compromise now offered by Government is a very good one. With the power of the purse fully committed to their hands, and all the ambiguities of Act II. of 1865, under cover of which the Commissioner undertakes financial ventures of his own, swept away, it will be the fault of the Councillors themselves if they cannot so keep down expenditure as to remove from the Municipality the reproach of extravagance. More than this is neither necessary nor desirable. We are moving quite fast enough in India already in the way of sanctioning changes favourable to that principle of self-government, which, however excellent in itself and however dear to sentimental statesmen of Sir Bartle Frere's school, is manifestly antagonistic to and inconsistent with the maintenance of a foreign Government in India. We often think that the consummation of the labours of Englishmen to train the new generation of Indians in the practice of all the rights of freemen may be much nearer at hand than many persons suppose; and that the bold servant of Government, Mr. Geddes, who told the Finance Committee that our rule out here is an utter failure, and that the best thing we can do for the country is to pack up our things and go home, may live to see the fulfilment of his wishes for India's independence. However that may be, we have gone too far now in our concessions to draw back. In the Presidency towns, at all events, a certain public opinion has been created, which we cannot and ought not to destroy, and which therefore must be reckoned with somehow or other. Experiments in self-government are, too, less dangerous in Bombay than elsewhere, on account of the large proportion of Europeans among the population. Moreover, the cry for household suffrage is not yet popular with the natives themselves; for the most active of the ratepayers who petitioned the Government and the Bench for reforms have voluntarily assured us that our suggestion to widen the area from which Justices are selected for the Bench would meet their wishes, and that they are not advocates for the enfranchisement of the whole population. The ground is clear, therefore, for pushing on such a measure of reform as will give satisfaction to the community.

IT is reported that the Maharajah of Bhurtpore intends to pay a visit to Bombay.

IT is notified that the "Jhelum Division" will, in future, be designated the "Rawul Pindee Division."

A RUSSIAN fleet in the Black Sea once more. There has not been much delay in acting on the "privileges" which were taken by the Gortschakoff Circular.

IN consequence of the Agincourt having been saved from her perilous position, the Achilles and other ships which were ordered to proceed to her rescue were recalled, and returned to their ordinary stations.

IT is said that His Excellency the Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army, who is now at Ootacamund, will in the course of this month proceed on a short tour of inspection to Trichinopoly and a few stations on the Western Coast.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Act XVIII. of 1870, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt instruments used for scientific purposes, imported into British India, from the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDHIA has presented the City Female Normal School two thousand one hundred rupees, and has given twelve hundred rupees to the Female School. He leaves for Khandalla this forenoon, and will occupy the bungalow of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at that place.

THE thanks of His Excellency the Governor General in Council have been conveyed, through the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Rev. T. Evans and the Rev. J. Williams, for searching out the case of the coolie kidnapper at Allahabad, who attempted some months ago to compel certain coolies there to enlist as emigrants, and bringing the offenders to justice.

THE news of the stranding of H. M. S. Agincourt on the Pearl Rock, near Gibraltar, was, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," received with dismay throughout the length and breadth of the land. Shore-going people exclaimed, "What! in noon day to wreck a ship of the first magnitude on a spot that should be as well known to every officer in the service as is the Monument to cockneys." A court-martial has been ordered, and we will abide the event; but we cannot but feel that our arguments in favour of more extensively educating our lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in the science of navigation, and making them understand more than they now do the art of pilotage, have been very much strengthened by this untoward accident.

A CASE of great importance was tried and decided a short time ago at the French Consular Court in Alexandria. It appears that one of the steamers of the Khedive Company, the "Damanhoor," in going through the Suez Canal, piloted by one of the servants of the Suez Canal Company, grounded, and sustained serious damages. On the Khedive claiming the amount of such damages, the Suez Canal Company refused payment, on the strength of the provisions existing in their bye-laws, whereby they decline all responsibility in similar cases. Mons. Pellicot, however, the President of the French Tribunal, told the representatives of the Suez Canal Company that no bye-laws could impugn the laws contained in the Code Napoleon; and in conformity with that Code he gave judgment condemning the Suez Canal Company to pay the damages claimed, together with all costs in the suit.

A NUMEROUSLY-ATTENDED meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade with the East was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, 11th July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practice among steam shipowners, since the opening of the Suez Canal route, of printing special forms of bills of lading, containing clauses which would have the effect of annulling their previously existing liability as common carriers of goods. Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., took the chair. He said that since the opening of the new route to the East, they had not only a different class of ships, but different owners, who sent their vessels to the Indian seas, and a new system was being introduced which would interfere with the trade of the merchants and prove detrimental to their interests. It was suggested that a committee should be appointed to confer with the shipowners. Mr. Magniac, M.P., then moved, "That a committee of merchants be appointed to consider all the special stipulations that have been introduced into bills of lading for steam-vessels, and to confer thereon with representatives of the steamship owners and underwriters, with the view of drawing up a general form of bill of lading which shall be equitable in its conditions to all parties, and of arranging such a method of settling the freight as may remedy existing inequalities." He alluded to the various questions in dispute, to the difficulties in adjusting salvage, and considered the appointment of a committee to confer would be the best way of settling the differences. Mr. Tozer, as representing the underwriters, in seconding the proposition, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Magniac, observing that he had had personal experience of the very great hardships inflicted upon shippers by the new regulations in the bills of lading. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and a subscription entered into to defray any expenses that might be incurred.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMY BILL.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S CIVIL LIST.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

THE Army Bill has passed the House of Lords. Referring to clause 4, the Marquis of Salisbury urged that old Indian officers should receive liberal treatment. The Duke of Argyll explained that he simply adhered to the arrangement of his predecessor. Regarding the Indian bonus scheme, instructions had been sent to carry it out in the most liberal spirit possible.

Government have abandoned the projected campaign in Berkshire, alleging as a reason for so doing the lateness of the harvest.

The difficulties of the transport service were discussed in both Houses. The Control Department was severely criticised.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

The civil list of Prince Arthur was approved of in the House of Commons last night, an annuity of £15,000 having been voted for him by 276 against 11.

The demonstration against the civil list of Prince Arthur passed off quietly.

In the House of Lords last night a vote of censure was passed against Government by 162 against 82 votes, after which the Army Bill was read a second time.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Marquis of Lorne, have gone to Dublin, where they met with a cold reception.

Lord Enfield confirms the prevalence of cholera plague in Persia. He asserted that a man had been arrested for eating two children.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

The clause in the Ballot Bill, charging election expenses to rate-payers, has been rejected.

The reception of the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise in Dublin has since their arrival been enthusiastic.

PARIS, 2ND AUGUST.

There were no voters at the Municipal elections in Alsace except at Strasburg and Colmar, where members were elected.

A rumour is current that M. Remurat will succeed M. Favre.

The court-martial on Communist prisoners has been adjourned, owing to fresh arrests.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1d.

Arrived from Bombay—Johanna Wilhelmina and Shiraz.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 1ST AUGUST.

THE weather here has been rather damp lately; and while gardeners and koonbees have been much rejoicing in the rain, which for the general good of the country has been wanted, there are other members of the community who do not find rainy weather the sort of thing most suitable. Of those perhaps the most inclined to growl are the men interested in horses preparing for the coming races. The race course is perfectly useless as a training ground, and horses which otherwise should be on the race course are being galloped on roads and lanes in various directions about the cantonment. For those who follow the hounds, too, it is rather too wet to be pleasant, for not only do you stand a very good chance of getting a thorough drenching, but you have the certainty of being to ride over a good deal of ground, for which "very heavy" is a mild description. Nevertheless, the meet is fairly attended both by men and ladies. The next meet is on Friday at five in the afternoon, when more than the usual number of habits will probably be in the field. The river, too, filled by the rain and many a tributary rivulet, running red, flows over the bund in a splendid mass of yellow water, the current now making it rather a tough piece of work to pull from the boat-house up to Kirkee, where it is the fashion to take another kind of pull than that at an oar. It is perhaps too soon yet to say anything about the coming boat-race between Bombay and Poona, but I may remark that if Poona does not win she ought, with all the advantages of a fine river, plenty of boats, and a popular boat-club, which of course gives a large choice from which to select a crew.

But, of all the classes here who feel inclined to growl at wet weather, there is perhaps none who feel more sold than those who come from Bombay for a little run, indulging in the vain hope that they leave rain behind and are going to enjoy the fine dry air of the Deccan. They do growl indeed. They go further: they abuse all the Poona people they come across for their wet weather.

The weather does not, however, much interfere with the gaieties of the place. On Monday the first meeting of the Philharmonic Society took place, and was, I am told, a very successful gathering, all going well for something very good in music this season here. It is said that there is more than the usual quantity of musical talent in camp this season, and the director and those he directs all seem equally willing that it should be made the most of. A good beginning having been made, we shall hope for good results. I believe there is some slight difference of opinion as to whether the time for practice should be after dinner or in the afternoon, so as to be over by about six, when ladies would be able to drive as usual to the bandstand of the day.

Last night His Highness the Maharajah Scindia gave a ball at a house called the Eagle's Nest, the property of D. M. Petit. One is always somewhat uncertain as to how a ball given by a native—even though that native be a prince—will turn out, and before the event took place there was more than the usual number of rumours as to what was to happen. First, I heard the Maharajah was to present every lady who came with a gold pencil-case, then some one added to that—and every gentleman with a suit of clothes. As I could not swallow the suit of clothes, I began to doubt as to the gold pencil case, and it ultimately turned out that my doubt was verified. Then there was a rumour that there was to be no dancing, that the crowd of natives would be so great that English ladies would not care to dance; however, that turned out to be incorrect, for there were not many natives, considering the ball was given by a native; indeed, one batch of natives, who evidently had not been asked, but thought that was an omission of which they should take no notice, upon being unable to produce cards were incontinently walked out of the room into their carriages and driven off the premises; and there was lots of dancing.

The Maharajah himself arrived at the scene of his hospitality about nine, and was received with a flourish of trumpets. The ladies and gentlemen who had been invited dropped in tolerably fast, while His Highness made himself comfortable on a couch in one of the verandahs, where he went in for a quiet snooze until His Excellency the Governor arrived, which was at ten o'clock, when the music struck up the appropriate tune, and there was the usual shouting and other ceremony gone through when the representative of Her Gracious Majesty meets one of the princes of this country. After this dancing commenced, and was enjoyed and indulged in to the fullest extent. The rooms were well adapted to the use they were put to, were well lighted and tastefully decorated, and the refreshments and supper were excellent, which is more than can be said on all such occasions.

Full dress was the order of the day, and full dress means swords and spurs, and in a great military station like this that means that four-fifths of the gentlemen go to the ball with swords and spurs. After the arrival of the Governor and the commencement of dancing, swords are unbuckled and laid aside, but not so the spurs—and here I should ask why not? As there is a room prepared for ladies in which to leave their cloaks, why should there not also be a room in which officers may leave their swords, which are now left about in all sorts of corners, and their spurs which, according to the present fashion, can be no comfort to their wearers, and are dreaded and detested by the ladies whose dresses they so mercilessly tear? Some officers, I observed, who, while conforming to the fashion of wearing spurs, yet did what they could do for their fair partners by wearing them very short and blunt, while there were others who seemed to pride themselves upon the length of those weapons. Some brass ones I noticed could have been little short of six inches long.

So far as spurs may be considered full dress, I observed that the Maharajah was not to be out-done in the matter, for he, as well as several of his attendants, had those instruments fastened to their shoes.

VIATOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 14TH JULY.

SHORTLY before three o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ceylon, Captain R. W. Evans, arrived in harbour with the English mail of 14th July on board. The Ceylon sailed from Aden at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday last, so that the passage across the Arabian Sea has occupied less than six days. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Alexander
Mr T Alexander
Mr R Alexander
Mrs J Husband
Mr C Fisher
Mr W H Hopkins
Colonel Fisher
Mrs Wallace
Mr G F Graham
Mr T Esson
Mr Bushby's ayah
Capt Blunt's ayah
Col Magnac's ayah
Mrs Thomas's ayah
Mr Prestons, H M S.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Mangles
Colonel Trevor
Mr Mactavish
Mr Preston
Mr W Newton
Mr F A Hawkes
Mr G Hawkes
Mr Julius Posner
Rev C N Dall.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Hormsjee Ruttonjee
Mr C D' Souza
Mouso and friend
A Azeer and 3 friends

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

A MEETING of Conservative Peers, about eighty being present, was held at the Carlton Club on Monday to decide as to the best course to be taken in dealing with the Army Regulation Bill. The Duke of Richmond, as leader of the Opposition in the Lords, presided, and after a short discussion it was resolved to move a hostile amendment to the Government measure. The Duke asked the House to declare its unwillingness to assent to the Bill until there has been laid before it a "complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, for the amalgamation of the Regular and auxiliary Land forces, and for securing other changes necessary to place the military system of the country on a sound and efficient basis." This amendment is very skilfully drawn: it does not commit the Lords to an advocacy of the purchase system; it merely says that their Lordships wish to see the whole of the scheme of the Government before accepting a part. Nothing can be more plausible; and, indeed, the motion is one to which I have no doubt half the Ministerial supporters in both Houses in their hearts wish success. The second reading was moved last night, and the Duke then proposed his amendment. An animated debate ensued, and an adjournment took place on the motion of the Duke of Cambridge, who will resume the discussion to-night. He, it is understood, has only made up his mind with much reluctance to support the Ministerial plan, and it is yet doubtful whether his influence will go far. What tells most on the Government side is the approval of the strictly military men in the House of Lords. Lord Sandhurst last night spoke warmly and ably in favour of the Bill, and Lord Strathnairn (Sir Hugh Rose) will, it is understood, follow on the same side tonight. On the other hand, many of the old Whigs are dead against it. Earl Grey and Lord Dalhousie—the Lord Panmure of the Crimean era—last night spoke strongly in condemnation of the Bill, and it is believed that Earl Russell will follow in the same strain. Whether the division takes place to-morrow morning early, or Monday night, matters little for the purposes of this letter. I shall be unable to give the result by this mail, and I need not trouble your readers with speculations which the telegrams will supersede weeks before my letter is in type. All that can be said is that the prospects of the Government have, on the whole, improved.

In the Commons the Ballot Bill is dragging its way slowly through committee, many of the amendments which it had been expected the Liberals would have abandoned being pressed by their respective movers. Most of them have nothing to do with the Ballot, but refer to the arrangements for nominations for polling places, for election expenses, &c. An important amendment proposed by Mr. Walter, to confine the ballot to boroughs only, was rejected by a large majority, the Liberals voting *en masse* when any attack is made upon what they consider the essential principle of the measure. But in the discussion of mere details every member mounts his special hobby, and discipline is cast to the winds. Thus Mr. Forster's proposals about private nominations occupied the best part of two long evenings, and in the end he had to withdraw his clauses and accept amendments. By the Bill the time honoured institution of the hustings and public nominations is abolished; there will be a kind of nomination, but it will be decorous as a Quaker's meeting. A formal paper, with the candidate's name on it, and signed by ten electors, is to be presented to the returning officer, who is to sit in a "convenient apartment" for the purpose. No persons are to be admitted into the room but the candidates, their proposers and seconders, with such other individuals as the returning officer may require to assist him, and here some very quiet and matter-of-fact proceedings will be gone through preparatory to the poll being fixed. Polling places are to be multiplied in counties to avoid the heavy cost of conveyances, which make up the most formidable item at county elections. When polling places are so numerous that every elector may be within two miles of one, there will be no need of conveyances, and these are consequently to be declared illegal, and excluded from the list of lawful items which a candidate may claim to have reimbursed out of the rates. It is chiefly to please the Irish members that the exclusion of conveyances from the category of legal expenses has been determined upon, but there are few county members anywhere who do not welcome this reform. Another alteration of the original Bill to which Mr. Forster on the part of the Government has consented has given great satisfaction to the Conservatives, and excited some grumbling among the Liberals. He has consented that candidates must deposit in advance a certain proportion of the election expenses, to be forfeited if they do not go to the poll or fail to obtain a certain proportion of the votes tendered. Thus sham candidatures would be discouraged, particularly, though of course Mr. Forster did not say so, those of working men, who will probably be a flagrant nuisance at the next general election. Nevertheless, Mr. Forster's concession to the suggestions of common sense has provoked a growl from some of the self-styled working men's friends among the advanced Radicals, who denounce the wholesome check as a new property qualification. Mr. Forster is really a much wiser man in these matters than his advisers. If any Minister will steer the Bill successfully through the Lower House he is that man, and Mr. Gladstone has acted very wisely in putting the management of the matter in his hands. Mr. Forster's perfect fairness wins him friends from every side, and he has the happy faculty of giving to all his schemes a non-partisan look which at once disarms hostility—a gift which Mr. Gladstone and most of his colleagues utterly lack.

Matters progress in France more smoothly than had been generally expected here. M. Thiers has strengthened his position immensely within the week, in some measure by his own tact, to a large extent also through the mistakes of his opponents. A letter written by him to the Pope has transpired, which has produced a very favourable impression. Apparently his Holiness had hinted that an asylum in France might be welcome at an early date, and had asked to what extent he could rely on the protection of the Government. M. Thiers answers in so many words that France would be proud and happy to receive the head of the Church, but that she could do no more for him than Italy is now doing: in fact, she could hardly do so much, since in France the Pope would be subject to French laws, while in Rome he is a law to himself. He had much better therefore remain where he is, and to make his residence pleasanter M. Thiers will be happy to mediate between him and the King of Italy. This letter is valuable for more reasons than one. M. Thiers has always been opposed to the unity of Italy; but, now that it is accomplished, he accepts the fact and will not seek to disturb it. A conclusive denial is thus given to the rumours that had been set afloat of Thiers's intention to undertake a crusade on behalf of the Temporal Power—diplomatically, at least, or by force if diplomacy should fail. The letter, in fact, is a pledge so far as any undertaking is of value in the present state of political parties, that the foreign policy of M. Thiers will be one of peace, and his home policy will be broadly Liberal. If the Pope founded anything on the supposed revival of monarchical feeling in France and on the apparent Legitimist reaction, he is now doomed to disappointment. Nor is M. Thiers's letter the only significant indication that the head of the Roman Church has little to expect from France. Almost simultaneously with the publication of that letter appeared a manifesto from the Count de Chambord, the living representative of Legitimacy—a manifesto by which the Count has managed to disgust his friends without conciliating his foes. He repudiates all thoughts of restoring feudal rights or the reign of bigotry and reaction, declares his wish to place himself in harmony with his age, and stands up for popular rights. At the same time he pronounces for the white flag as the ancient symbol of French union and power. But to the eyes of most Frenchmen the white flag is almost as odious as the red one, one being associated with reaction and the other with revolution; so the only effect of the allusion is to produce a feeling of incongruity not very favourable to just conceptions of the eminent writer's intellectual grasp. The old adherents of the cause are disgusted that the claimant to the throne by divine right should stoop to tamper with the principles of revolution, while French Liberals decline to place much faith in the liberalism of a prince who maunders about the white flag and its associations. Thus the Count has fallen between two stools; he has lost caste with his own followers, has spoiled the projected fusion with the Orleanists, and has not gained a single adherent from any other party. All this strengthens M. Thiers's position against the rival parties, and releases him from any dependence on the influence of the priesthood. I should add that the authenticity both of Thiers's letter to the Pope and of the Comte de Chambord's manifesto is denied. The latter I believe to be perfectly genuine; the former may be an ingenious concoction, but it is generally admitted to express pretty closely M. Thiers's sentiments.*

In a previous letter I spoke of the scandalous inhospitality with which our Royal guests have been treated within the last fortnight. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are at Claridge's Hotel, the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany are at the Prussian Ambassador's house, and there is a Swedish prince somewhere, but nobody thinks of him. The neglect shewn to the German visitors in particular led to a question being asked in the House of Commons last night, and to a very lame explanation by Mr. Gladstone, the purport of which was this:—The visit of the Prince and Princess is actually to the Queen at Osborne, but as the Queen is not there yet they have in the meantime made a private arrangement with Count Bernstorff to spend a few days in London at his house. There was no room for the children at that house, and it was at first intended that they should go to an hotel, but the Queen would not hear of that, and they are quartered in Buckingham Palace. Such was the story which the Premier in his most involved, timid, and periphrastic style told to the faithful Commons. The *Times* to day comments savagely on the transaction and the excuse. I need scarcely add that the sentiments expressed in my last letter on the subject are now more common than they were then. It is only a pity that the public are just awaking to the real importance of the subject when the mischief is done. Already there is some angry grumbling in Germany about the treatment of the Prince, and perhaps the most judicious thing we can now do is to echo the grumble here. As for the Queen it requires an effort of memory to tell where she is at present, but it may safely be said that when she is not at Osborne she is at Balmoral. It seems only yesterday that she came back from the Highlands; she has now gone to Osborne, and thence she starts for Balmoral in the course of a month or so, not returning to Windsor till far on in November. Of what avail is it that her sons and daughters laboriously try to accumulate popularity, that the Prince of Wales goes to hospitals, the Duke of Edinburgh to dinners, Prince Arthur to Guildhall, and Princess Louise to reviews with the inevitable Lorne, when the Head of the State and of society makes an anchorite of herself? Unfortunately, too, a personal dislike to London seems to be an inspiring motive with the Queen. She has gone to reviews at Bushey Park and at Aldershot repeatedly, but she will not attend one in the Park. All which does not make Londoners any the more loyal.

Before I quit Royalty I should mention—what is of course no secret here—that the Princess Louise is in a highly interesting condition.

The Wimbledon Volunteer meeting is successful again this year, despite a singularly wet season. The match between the Lords and Commons came off yesterday, and the latter won by seven points. Three of their four champions were Scotchmen, the best shot being Malcolm of Poltalloch, the tallest member of the Legislature by the bye, and another highly successful shot being the Marquis of Lorne.

There is a good deal doing in the City at present, and in mercantile circles I notice a decidedly favourable feeling. The Bank rate of discount was yesterday reduced ½ per cent., and now stands at 2 per cent. The stock of bullion is close on £27,000,000, and money is a drug. There is a very general conviction that the rate of discount will continue low or will go lower, but my belief is that the real effects of the French loan have still to be seen, and no one knows what these will be. Meanwhile, however, the cheapness of money favours speculation. Cotton, among other articles, has felt the benefit, and at length we have the recovery in price for which we have waited so long. There seems to be little fear of a serious relapse now, and I suppose we shall have Dhollerah at 8d. a pound shortly.

* The supposed letter of M. Thiers has since been officially declared to be a forgery.—ED. *B. G.*

STEAMERS ADVERTISED IN LONDON FOR BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR BOMBAY.

Ada, 1000 tons, July 30.
Arabia, 1275 tons, July 24 (Genoa.)
Bagdad, 1280 tons, July 31.
Yeddo, 1800 tons, Aug. 31.
Erl King, 1605 tons, Aug. 31.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Akola, 1126 tons, July 15.
Nixon, 1081 tons, July 25.
Stephenson, 1327 tons, Aug. 21.
Scotland, 2150 tons, Sept. 20.
Henry IV., 1590 tons, July 22.
Olga, 1286 tons, July 15.
Kragg, 1-03 tons, July 15.
Agra, 1590 tons, August 5.
Scindia, August 15.
Bertha, 1800 tons, Sept. 15.
Mecca, 1450 tons, July 20.
Mendoza, 1150 tons, July 18.
Viceroy, 2225 tons, Sept. 25.
Azalea, 1157 tons, July 20.
Corinna, 673 tons, July 22.
Penguin, 1700 tons, July 15.

ADEN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Hindoostan, s s, Hopkins, from China.
19—Cheops, s s, Croudace, from China.
19—Dugapau, s s, Crune, from Glasgow.
20—Ellora, s s, Hector, from Suez.
22—Mooltan, s s, Babot, from Bombay.
23—Sedan, s s, Winter, from Lisbon.
25—Mongolia, s s, Barlow, from Calcutta.
25—Canton, s s, Jaques, from China.
26—Salina, s s, Lawrence, from Calcutta.
26—Glendarrock, s s, Berryman, from China.
26—Menelaus, s s, Wolfe, from Liverpool.
26—Abbotsford, s s, Mann, from China.
27—Ispahan, s s, White, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July 20—Danube, s s, Hopkins, to London.
20—Ellora, s s, Hector, to Bombay.
20—Chrysolite, McAllister, to Calcutta.
21—Euxine, s s, M.M., Rapatale, to Mauritius.
21—Dugapau, s s. Crune, to Manilla.
21—Utina, Rowle, to Batavia.
22—Neva, s s, M M, ——, to China.
23—Mooltan, s s, Babot, to Suez.
23—Sedan, s s, Winter, to China.
24—Cheops, s s, Croudace, to London.
25—Mongolia, s s, Barlow, to Suez.
26—Salina, s s, Lawrence, to Dunkirk.
26—Glendarrock, s s, Berryman, to London.
27—Menelaus, s s, Wolfe, to China.
27—Abbotsford, Mann, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 23—Peerless, Metcalfe, from Cardiff to Calcutta.
23—Arabia, ——, from Cardiff.
24—French Empire, ——, from Cardiff.
25—Petronella, Fowler, from Cardiff.
July 2—Sarah Rigdett, Brunwell, from Liverpool.
[illegible], from Newcastle to Colombo.
10—Accrington, Charles, from Sunderland to Calcutta.
12—Harry Warren, Arto, from Cardiff to Colombo.
12—Geo. H. Warren, Vincent, from Liverpool to Calcutta.
[illegible] from Newcastle to Colombo.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Camateepoora 8th Lane will be held to-day.

OOMRAWUTTEE.—There was a good fall of rain at Oomrawuttee last week.

A BOAT SUNK.—A boat was sunk alongside a ship in the harbour on Wednesday last.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE, from Boston to Bombay, has put into Halifax, N. S., badly on fire.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.—There are in all fifty-five vernacular newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th July 1871, Rs. 24,71,330.

MR. GUNPUTRAO JAYRAM, mamlutdar of Mahad, in the Tanna collectorate, has been vested with the powers of a full-power magistrate.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—During the last month nearly Rs. 529 were recovered on account of the municipal fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police.

THEFT.—Yesterday Mr. Showell sentenced one Rama Mowjee to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a gold-ring and table knives belonging to Mrs. Golstein.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—In June last 3,470 telegraphic messages were sent from Kurrachee by the Indo-European Telegraph; of these 135 messages were from Government.

A SUNUD has been granted by the High Court to Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, LL.B., authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna district.

THE SHIRAZ (s), from Bombay to Liverpool, which arrived on the 1st inst., reports that owing to having broken the fan of her screw she ran short of coals when near Aden, and was compelled to burn a portion of her cargo to reach her port.

DHOOLIA.—A native woman and her husband, residents of Dhoolia, who a short time ago murdered their daughter for the sake of her ornaments, were executed on the 24th ultimo at Dhurrumgaum.

ACCIDENT.—Herman Moeton, a seaman of the ship Leaping Water, fell from the mast of the ship on We-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

nesday and broke his leg. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

H. M. INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA was hauled out of the Duncan Dock on Wednesday; and H. M. S. Dalhousie was yesterday transferred from the old Bombay Dock to the Duncan Dock.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—A native employed at a new building in the Falkland Road fell from the scaffolding yesterday. He was seriously hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a man named Govind, employed in Mr. Robinson's Iron Works at Byculla, had his right hand accidentally injured by machinery. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—William Aers, a European, was yesterday charged before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

STABBING.—Yesterday morning one Khyroo Mahomed Faiz Mahomed stabbed Hajee Ghachee and five others with a knife in a house in the Bhendy Bazaar Road. Khyroo has been arrested by the police, and the injured persons were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The examination of candidates for the office of subordinate magistrate commenced at Ahmednuggur on the 26th July, before the District Judge, Collector, and the Assistant Collector. There were in all fourteen candidates, and of these nine have passed.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—From the report of the above Association for the year 1870-71, we are glad to learn that the period has been marked by a steady increase of the resources of the fund. The capital, which stood at Rs. 1,43,642-3-3 at the end of 1869-70, had increased to Rs. 1,66,656-4-7 at the close of the last year, making an addition to the capital of Rs. 23,014-1-4. This increase is made up of the following items:—by subscriptions Rs. 13,984-2-10, by interest Rs. 9,029-14-6—total Rs. 23,014-1-4. Fourteen new members have been admitted, contributing monthly Rs. 187-10-1.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dayal Kalidas was charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 12 from one Soha Suja. It appears that on Saturday afternoon, the prisoner went to complainant's shop, showed him the ornament before the Court, and asked him to pay him Rs. 15 on its security. Prisoner said it weighed one and a quarter tola of gold, and complainant received it and paid him Rs. 12. Shortly afterwards Soha tested the metal and found it to be brass coated over with gold; and information having been given to the police the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner was charged in three other cases with a similar offence. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.—At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the case of Agnes Charlotte Brown v. Thomas Henry Brown, which was a suit for judicial separation, under section 22 of the Indian Divorce Act, on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. The case was reported at length in the *Bombay Gazette* of 31st July. His Lordship found the first issue—whether the respondent had been guilty of cruelty—in the affirmative and in favour of the petitioner. The second and third issues, as to desertion and condonation, were found in favour of the respondent, the learned judge being of opinion that there was no proof of desertion, while there was sufficient evidence of condonation of the acts of cruelty on the part of the petitioner. The petition was, therefore, dismissed, the question of costs being reserved for consideration.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st August, was 298, being 33 more than in the preceding week, 1 less than the total of the week ending 2nd August 1870, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 12 births were reported in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fort, Southern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	4	...	1	2	2	...	10	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Market	75,402	...	6	...	4	2	2	...	16	...
Mandwee	41,152	...	10	...	4	1	1	...	22	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	21	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	9	...	4	4	2	3	31	1
Dongree	60,259	1	4	...	...	4	1	...	11	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	9	...	5	1	4	...	26	...
Phunusware	22,529	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	5	1	2	4	1	...	17	...
Koombarwara	23,085	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	11	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Girgaum	21,505	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	12	...
Chaopatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,781	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	3
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	11	...	5	10	3	...	43	...
Parel	7,002	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Sewree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	10	3
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	12	...
Bombay	816,562	5	108	1	34	40	29	6	298	12
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		10	101	5	40	46	40	5	308	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. diseases not specified here).	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	12	1
Brahmin	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	1	58	1	18	24	10	2	141	9
Hindoo out-caste	1	2	...	5	3	1	...	16	...
Mussulman	...	28	...	6	7	4	3	73	1
Parsee	...	3	...	3	3	6	...	19	1
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Native-Christian	1	6	...	...	2	4	...	17	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
European	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	5	108	1	34	40	29	6	298	12
Corresponding week 1870	8	68	4	31	55	49	10	299	62

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE NADIRSHAW.

THE Nadirshaw, Arab ship, 830 tons, sailed from Zanzibar in February last and has not since been heard of. She had on board the crew of the John and Mary, wrecked at Zanzibar, and it is feared that she has foundered in the cyclone of May last with all hands.

LOSS OF A BOMBAY SHIP.

THE steamer Zebra, which arrived at Dunkirk on 6th July, reported that in July 9, at 7-45 P.M., Cape Grisnez bearing S. W. ½ W., distance by log thirty miles from Kentish Knock, in 18 fathoms water, she passed a large ship, stern uppermost, about thirty feet out of water, and on which was the name Sveg. From information since received it appears that the Svea, bound from Newcastle to Bombay (coals), was in collision, July 8, with the barque Wimburn, from Antwerp for Boston, off Calais. The Svea commenced to fill and is supposed to have gone down. All hands were saved and landed at Ramsgate.

THE COST OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Was not Mr. Forjett, during the time he was in Bombay, Commissioner of Police, Commissioner of the Municipality, and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade,—a man who was out all hours of the night, constantly at his post; and did he draw the salary our present Commissioner of Police is drawing? I think not. Then, why should we be paying Rs. 2,000 per month to our present Commissioner of Police, whose duties are nothing in comparison with Mr. Forjett's?

Bombay, 3rd August. EYE-SORE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

ON Wednesday last a soldier named John Keefe, belonging to H. M.'s 49th Regiment, while on duty at the Castle Guard, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife, but before he had done himself much harm, he was arrested by some other men of the guard. He was immediately removed to the Military Hospital at Colaba. The man had been suffering from fever and ague, and is supposed to be of unsound mind.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jeevandas Govinjee, a shop-boy, laid the following information against Nurrotumdas Dayabhoy and Dayabhoy Doolubdas, charging them with cheating and fabricating false evidence.

Jeevandas Govindjee said—I am a shop-boy in the service of Naronjee Purshotum, a cloth merchant. Some time in the beginning of May last, one Nurrotumdas Dayabhoy, who is a relative of mine, saw me and told me that he would get me an employment in the Municipality at Rs. 30, through the influence of one Dayabhoy Doolubdas, a friend of his. He then took me to a house in Middle Bhowiwada, and there introduced me to a Bania of the name of Dayabhoy Doolubdas. Nurrotumdas then spoke to Dayabhoy about the employment in the Municipality, when Dayabhoy said that his maternal uncle was in the Municipality, and that he would get me an employment there for Rs. 30 per month, but that to get the employment I should procure a surety for Rs. 2,000. On my expressing my inability to find a surety, he said that I should give him a registered note for Rs. 2,000, which he would deposit with the Municipality, in lieu of security. I consented to this. Dayabhoy thereupon produced a stamped paper, on which something was written, which Dayabhoy said was an English note for Rs. 2,000. I was then asked to sign at the foot of the note, which I did. After that we three, that is, Nurrotumdas, Dayabhoy, and myself, went to the Registrar's office in the Small Cause Court, and there, after some conversation, the Registrar, who was a Parvoe gentleman, said that some person known to him should be produced to identify me. We then went away. After some fruitless attempts made by the said Dayabhoy and Nurrotumdas for registering the note, the same was registered on the 12th May 1871, on which day a Parvoe of the name of Govindrao Meghasham was produced by Dayabhoy to identify me. About two or three days afterwards I saw Nurrotumdas at his house, when he told me that the Municipal Commissioner required a security for Rs. 4,000; and that therefore I should give him a registered note for Rs. 4,000. I said, "Very well." He thereupon produced a stamped paper, and said that Dayabhoy had given him the same, and that it was a note for Rs. 4,000 in English. I then asked him to return to me the Rs. 2,000 note, when he said that he had destroyed the same, and that I need have no apprehension about it. Nurrotumdas then took me to a house at Mombadevi, and there told me to sign the said note, which I did. We two then went to the Registrar's office in the Small Cause Court, where we saw Dayabhoy and another man. The note was then registered, and then I went to my master's shop. Before the said two notes were registered, the said Nurrotum and Dayabhoy had instructed me as to what answers I should give to queries that might be put to me by the Registrar, especially as regards my age, which they asked me to say was eighteen or nineteen. I made answers to the Registrar accordingly on the said occasion. After the registration of the said note for Rs. 4,000, I did on several occasions see both Nurrotumdas and Dayabhoy about the employment in the Municipality, but they put me off from time to time and have as yet got me no employment there, and I am still in the employ of the said Naronjee Purshotum. A few days ago my relations were informed that the said Dayabhoy was about to sue me for a note given by me to him. On their asking me about it, I told them what had occurred—thereupon they have procured from the Registrar's office a copy of the said two notes, from which it appears that the note for Rs. 4,000 which was signed by me and registered on the 15th May 1871, is dated the 24th April 1871; it also appears that the payee of the said note of Rs. 2,000 is one Cursondas Nurrotumdas, and that of the note for Rs. 4,000 is the said Dayabhoy Doolubdas. Yesterday afternoon, as I am informed, a house in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, which belonged to my father some years ago, was attached in execution of a decree given by the High Court in registration petition No. 17 of 1871, wherein the said Dayabhoy Doolubdas is the plaintiff and myself the defendant. I have ascertained from the members of my family that I have not yet completed the age of sixteen years. I now charge the said Nurrotumdas Dayabhoy and Dayabhoy Doolubdas with the offence of cheating and fabricating false evidence, and the attempt to commit the said offences, and pray that warrants may be issued for their arrest, and that they may be dealt with according to law. The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS REPORT.

BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE, 17th July.

DISTURBANCES are said to have broken out at Bunder Abbass, consequent on Minos Governor having collected a few followers with the intention of expelling Hajee Ahmed Khan from the government. Hajee Ahmed Khan was preparing for an encounter.

All quiet at sea and on the Arab Coast.

The cholera which had broken out at Lingah is said to have ceased.

Provisions and grain exceedingly dear in Bushire, and were it not for the import of corn from Kurrachee and rice from India, prices would rise still higher.

The poor are still wandering about the streets of Bushire in a famished condition, and many are dying from starvation.

Trade is at a perfect standstill, owing to the famine, and from the fact of most of the baggage animals having perished for want of fodder.

The weather has been excessively hot, the thermometer rising to 105° at 10 A.M. Three deaths of European seamen have occurred from sunstroke. At present it is comparatively cool.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Steamer India from Persian Gulf; steamer Ethiopia from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—H. M.S. Lynx to Persian Gulf; steamer India to Bombay; steamer Ethiopia to Persian Gulf.

B. M. MEIKLEJOHN, M.D.,
Civil Surgeon, Muscat, for Political Agent.

MUSCAT OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT,

FROM 10TH TO 23RD JULY 1871.

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 23rd July.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE, with his minister Syed Showeynee and a few followers, left this in his vessel, the Rahmanee, on the morning of the 11th instant, and arrived at Birkah the following day.

Here His Highness landed, and was waited on by several Sheikhs of the Naaim tribe, proffering him the aid of between six and seven hundred men.

They desired him to proceed to Sohar by land accompanied by their reinforcements, but His Highness proceeded by sea to Shinas, with the understanding that the above force would meet him there.

The Naaim tribe attacked and plundered a village of Sheikh Gurbhe, who is hostile to Syed Toorkee.

It is rumoured that the two tribes, Ab-Saad and Al-Bin Shaid, had an encounter at Khadea. The latter, who are also hostile to Syed Toorkee, being defeated with a loss of seven men.

H. M. S. Bullfinch and Magpie left Bushire during the week for Bahrim.

A ship under Dutch colours, named Persian Packet, has arrived at Bushire from Batavia.

The Mozuffur from Bombay has put in with rice.

An incursion from Cangoon against Dashtee is reported.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—July 6, Dutch barque Persian Packet from Batavia; July 7, mail steamer Martaban from Bombay and intermediate ports; July 12th, barque Mozuffur from Bombay with rice; July 15th, mail steamer Martaban from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.—July 3rd, British steamer Snipe to Kutuff and other ports and Bombay; July 4th, mail steamer India to Bombay, touching at intermediate ports; July 8th, H. M. S. Magpie to Bahrein; July 9th, mail steamer Martaban to Basul; July 11th, H. M. S. Bullfinch to Bahrein.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—Steamer Martaban, Dutch barque Persian Packet, and English barque Mozuffur.

LEWIS PELLY, Lt.-Col.,
H. B. M.'s Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOURTEENTH Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, held yesterday at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co.

Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas was called to the chair.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.—In laying before you the Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871, your Directors have only to observe that but for the costs of two new Boilers in place of old ones, and the building of a new story over the blowing room, the profits of the last half year would have amounted to Rs. 1,11,495, instead of Rs. 97,872-4-8, as now shewn in the accounts.

The business to be transacted at this Meeting is the adoption of the Accounts and the declaration of a Dividend for the last half year, which they recommend should be at the rate of Rupees Two Hundred per share, equal to 16 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

Following Resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq., seconded by Cassumbhoy Dhurumseybhoy, Esq., that the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last, together with Directors' Report, was approved and adopted.

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurumseybhoy, Esq., seconded by Damodurdas Tapidas, Esq., that the Dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per share, payable from 11th instant.

Vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

HIGH COURT.—4TH AUGUST.

THE Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE will sit to hear Ecclesiastical and other motions.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

606-69 Mr. Judge—Hajee Suleman Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
496-70 G J Mody—Jamsetjee Dossabhoy vs Sorabjee Nowrojee—No appearance.
233-71 Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Jamsetjee vs Eduljee Hormusjee B—Keir, Prescot and Winter.
608-70 C Tyabjee—Anundrao Vinayeck vs Baljee Krishtnath—Pestonjee Dinshaw.
627-71 In person—Dhunjeebhoy Aspandiarjee vs The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.
631-70 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee vs Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
637-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee vs Treecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
679-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jackaria Hajee and others vs Venoobai, widow—Janardhun Gopal.

POSTPONED SUITS.

81-70 Manisty and Fletcher—Khulluckdina Khulfanbhoy vs Gangbai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
583-69 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vizbhoocundas Hurrybhoy vs Krustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.
370-70 Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
484-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70 Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others vs Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

353-70 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lalldas Narotumdas vs Luckmidas Hurribhoy and thers—Thacker and Chalk.
563-69 Leathes and Crawford—Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and others vs Lalchund Premchund & others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
475-70 Dallas and Lynch—Chooneebai, widow vs Doongersey Huthibhoy—C Tyabjee.
395-69 C Tyabjee—Pranjeevun Nuthoobai vs Damoodhur Hurjeevun—Dallas and Lynch.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE lovers of high art in India will be gratified to learn that, besides the Fine Art Society to be opened at Simla in September next, there will most likely be another Exhibition at Calcutta, which is being got up under the auspices of the Council of the Dalhousie Institute. Details of the scheme have not yet been made public, but we believe the Exhibition will be opened in December, and remain so until January. Paintings, both in oil and water-colours, sculpture, casts, &c., &c., will form the leading features of the Exhibition, and it is proposed to offer a series of gold and silver medals as prizes. Those amateur artists residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, and who have an objection to forwarding valuable pictures to Simla on account of the risk run, will doubtless find in the projected Dalhousie scheme a more convenient medium for the exhibition of their works.

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

No. 540.—Mr. Robert Francis Fairlie, of Victoria Chambers, in the city of Westminster, England, Engineer, for improved means of cooling the air in carriages or vehicles used on railways, roads, or tramways for the conveyance of passengers or freight in tropical climates.

No. 546.—Mr. Edwin Drew, of Mhow, an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, for an improved self-acting apparatus for watering tatties.

No. 555.—Mr. Augustus Morand, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, now of Leeds, in the county of York, England, Brick-machine Manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for manufacturing bricks.

No. 556.—Mr. George Das Merces, of No. 3, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, Engineer, for improvement in screw presses for compressing jute, hides, oilseeds, or other substances.

No. 558.—Messrs. James Masson and Samuel Hodgert, of Bombay, in the dominion of British India, for improvements in hydraulic presses for pressing cotton, jute, and other fibrous substances.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. China, which sailed on the 30th July:—

For Madras—Mr. Campbell, 4 children and ayah; Mr. W Kemble and 4 children; Mr. G. Mackenzie.
For Melbourne—Mrs. Sutherland.
For Sydney—Signor Alberto Zelman.
For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, child and ayah.
For Southampton—Mrs. H. Lambert; Lieut. and Mrs W. Johnstone, 2 children, 2 infants; Mr. George Plowden, C. S.; Major Nowell; and Mr. T. W. Wood.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday, 27th June, Private James Battin, 96th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st.—With insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the third day of June 1871, when refused permission by Sergeant-major James Davidson Sharp, of the same regiment, his superior officer, to be absent from tea roll call of that day, answered as follows—"I will take it;" or used words to that effect. 2nd.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on the third day of June 1871, used violence against Sergeant James Keill, of the same regiment, by striking him in the face, the said Sergeant James Keill being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd.—With insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the third day of June 1871, used threatening language to his superior officer, Colour Sergeant Sturges, of the same regiment, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say,—"You are not on guard now, I wish you was; I would hit you on the nose." The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C. The sentence has been approved and confirmed, with the exception of marking with the letters B.C. The first five years of penal servitude are to be carried out in India.

THE SIMLA CASE.

(*Englishman.*)

As the case of O'Connor vs. Parsons is likely to be appealed, we shall abstain for the present from commenting on the legal merits of Mr. Macnabb's judgment. We have already expressed our opinion that if the judgment is correct, the state of the law it represents is one that should not be tolerated for a moment without protest. A daily contemporary, we observe, takes a different view of the case, and finds it difficult to understand how we can object to the measure of protection afforded to judicial officers by the law as represented in this judgment, unless we are labouring under an erroneous impression as to its effect. The judgment does not, he points out, affirm Major Parsons' proceedings, which had in fact already been set aside. In the technical sense of the word, no doubt, Major Parsons' proceedings were not affirmed by the judgment. But even looking at the case in this narrow light, the practical result, as far as Mr. O'Connor is concerned, is that the proceedings are affirmed, for he has already suffered a term of imprisonment under them, and for this injury, which cannot be undone, he is refused redress. Nay, the hardship involved is aggravated by the fact that the proceedings were admittedly illegal. Our contemporary, however, considers that it is better for an individual here and there to suffer such an injury as this without redress, than for judicial officers not to be protected against the consequences of their laches. Up to a certain point, where a judicial officer has acted in good faith, we admit this; but in O'Connor's case, the informality committed by the Deputy Commissioner amounted to an entire omission of the most essential conditions of a judicial trial, and if the law protects a man in such a case, merely because he acts under the name of a judicial officer, there is hardly any limit to the wrong that may be done under shelter of its wing. It is to be observed, however, that Mr. Macnabb in his judgment went much beyond this, and contended that if a magistrate has, or believes that he has, jurisdiction in the sense of power to punish for the offence charged, it does not matter whether he acts *bonâ fide* or *malâ fide* in the case. To use his own words, "He may from malice or gross carelessness convict and sentence a man for theft on evidence which does not refer to the matter under trial, but if he has jurisdiction to hold the trial and pass sentence, he is protected from a civil suit."

Taking the whole of Mr. Macnabb's judgment together, then, it appears that a magistrate may not only act with malice, but may ignore all the formalities that constitute a trial, be his own prosecutor, dispense with all evidence; in short, hold no trial at all in the true sense of the word; but yet, if he has jurisdiction to hold the trial and pass sentence, he is protected from a civil action. We do not know whether this is the law or not; Mr. Macnabb has laid it down as the law, and we leave it to be decided elsewhere whether he is right or wrong; but we can only say that if it is the law, then Englishmen have fought their way out of the thraldom of one kind of despotism only to fall under another hardly less absolute, and, since it acts in the name of justice, more insolent. If this is the law, we see nothing to prevent Mr. Roberts's seizing Khada Baksh on the maidan, charging him with theft out of pure malice, or because he happens to have a cast in his eye, convicting him then and there, and administering the extreme number of stripes within his jurisdiction with his own hands. Yet because he is a magistrate, with jurisdiction to pass a sentence of flogging for theft, no action can be brought against him, and Khada Baksh must grin and bear his flogging as best he may.

Such are the consequences of Act XVIII. of 1850 as interpreted by Mr. Macnabb, and they seem to us to be so serious that, should the judgment be upheld in appeal, or should the case not be appealed, it will be incumbent on the Government to bring in an Act to amend or declare the law.

THE ORISSA IRRIGATION WORKS.

(*Englishman.*)

WE some time ago read with surprise an article in the *Indian Economist* upon the Orissa Irrigation Works. Anything that is allowed entrance into Mr. Knight's valuable journal comes to us with a certain presumption in its favour. We regret, therefore, that a series of statements should have been palmed off upon the *Economist*, which individually misrepresent the truth, and which, as a whole, are calculated to imperil an undertaking on which the future safety of a long-inflicted province depends. For example, the writer states that the Orissa canals have cost, up to date, three millions sterling, while the truth is that the aggregate amount does not amount to one-half of that sum. One million was paid to the East India Irrigation Company for the works as they stood on the 31st December 1868, and during the succeeding two years and a-half the total expenditure was estimated at thirty lakhs, and certainly does not exceed, including every head of disbursement, half a million sterling. Again, the article asserts that all sorts of irregularities occurred under the Irrigation Company in the accounts, and that "lakhs of rupees worth of stock are unaccounted for." This is an absolute falsehood. The only items with regard to which any serious sum has had to be written off are the sums due from the cultivators for water. This arose from the circumstance that the Government officers had found it impossible to systematically measure the land thus irrigated, and as the husbandmen disputed their liability, it was found impossible to enforce payment in the courts. Still more injurious is the statement with regard to the class of engineers employed upon the works. The writer stigmatises these gentlemen as "the refuse of the Public Works Department, the railways, and Madras shopkeepers. What need there was on the part of Government to take in this transferred lot of raw live-stock, with whom it would be always difficult for it to deal, we for one cannot understand!" One would scarcely suppose from this that the Government had found among "the transferred lot of raw live-stock," which it thus obtained in Orissa, the materials on which it has during the last two years found itself compelled to indent whenever it required a specially good man for any great enterprise of the same sort. The company's chief servant has rapidly and deservedly risen through the post of secretary in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department to the local Government, to the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of India. Nor should it be forgotten that to another of these gentlemen, Mr. Faulkner, we owe it, in concert with Colonel Rundall, that Orissa has now in False Point the best harbour between the Hooghly and Bombay. But the truth is, almost every statement of the *Economist's* correspondent is untrue. To take only one more instance, he states that the drainage of the country has been stopped. "About 50 miles either side of the canal the land has become so much saturated with moisture, which is owing to the bed of the canal being higher than the general level of the adjacent country, that village after village were (*sic*) deserted, being found too damp for human habitation." The writer does not condescend to specify which of the four canals this statement refers to. With regard to three of them, the strictly deltaic canals which run eastward towards the sea from Cuttack, it is simply ridiculous. These canals keep along the banks of rivers, so that it is absolutely impossible that they should have saturated the country on *both sides*, for on one side they would drain directly into the adjacent river. With regard to the fourth canal, the high-level one now almost completed from Cuttack to the Brahmani, the statement is even further from the truth. The 25 miles which were opened last year not only did not cause the desertion of "village after village," but they saved the whole adjacent population from famine. After a severe and protracted drought, the cultivators took water for 98,000 acres, and obtained a crop of a million and a-half hundredweights paddy, from lands which would otherwise have been burned dry for want of rain. The whole amount of rice which the Government succeeded in throwing into Orissa during the famine year of 1866 was only 298,535 hundredweights, and this miserable pittance cost the State £189,919. We shall return to the subject on an early occasion, for we believe that on the prosecution of these Orissa works the future safety of the province depends.

"AGED AND AMOROUS BACHELORS BEWARE."

THE *Indian Mirror* tells the following story:—

A rich Bania of Lahore—a bachelor of advanced years and impaired understanding—was seized at an evil moment with the sudden desire of being married. He applied to an old woman in the neighbourhood who was reputed to possess a brace of daughters good, handsome, and on this side of ten. The woman received his proposal favourably, and seemed ready to invest one of her darlings in the matrimonial project of the eager old bachelor for the modest consideration of Rs. 1,000. The amorous gentleman paid down seven hundred and odd rupees at once, and waited till the conclusion of the marriage ceremony to pay the balance. The marriage night was fixed, announced, and soon came on. The bridegroom formed his party, and wore the jauntiest red turban available. The torches blazed, and the tom-toms beat, and the marriage ceremony began apace. But in the midst of the aged bachelor's rapture before Hymen's altar, the bride suddenly started up, threw aside her veil, and in a loud voice, not quite feminine in its nature, cried out—"My masters! You hired me for four rupees to act in a jatra (native theatre.) Now I see you are going to marry me. And, if you do marry me, why marry me to an old fool, and not to a girl?" Thus the would-be bride stood, stared, laughed immoderately, and at last fled from the house with great speed. But before the marriage party was broken off and dispersed, no doubt was left in the mind of any one present that the fugitive bride was no girl at all, but a precocious lad hired out from a band of Rasdharees (native performers,) who live in the city. Both the daughters of the old woman had been long since married. And where hymeneal joys, and the marriage feasts should have been, there the police soon arrived, howled and threatened. The old bachelor, rudely shocked out of his dreams of matrimonial joy, now seems resolved to recover his seven hundred and odd rupees. The old woman, and all others concerned in the case, have been arrested, and a strict investigation is going on.

Aged and amorous bachelors, beware!

INDIAN ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF AN ICE SHIP AT MADRAS.—The ship Cleopatra, which left Boston on the 26th of April last, arrived at Madras on the night of Sunday last with fourteen hundred tons of ice.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Wednesday last week a rather serious affair took place in a house in Cooper's Lane, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. One Mr. Alexander Wright had an altercation with his cousin, Mr. Maycock, and a fight was the result. Mr. Maycock was so very seriously assaulted that his removal to hospital became necessary. At the hospital it was discovered that Maycock had fractured the bone of his left thigh. Dr. Fayrer, who reported the circumstance to the police, was of opinion that the injured man was not likely to stand an operation. Mr. Wright was arrested by the police and taken before the Southern Division Magistrate on Saturday, and enlarged on bail, the case standing adjourned for a week.

A MAN-EATER.—The Trichinopoly *Guardian* learns that a man-eater has made its unwelcome appearance on the *Patchamalays*, where it has been seen prowling about lately. The *Patchamalays* are a low range of hills in the Woodiarpolliem taluq, which seems to be a famous place of resort to wild beasts from neighbouring jungles. It would appear that these hills afford a rich field for cultivation, and as cattle are, in consequence, not few there, it is not surprising to find stray members of the striped family making their visits as frequently as opportunity permits. The man-eater alluded to above is reported to have destroyed no less than four men, and a very handsome reward is likely to be offered for its destruction. Our local Nimrods scarcely need be told that in this district the visits of wild beasts have of late been growing rather frequent, and that they have not far to go for game. Some time ago Mr. Inspector Hogg shot a tiger and a bear in his division; and on several other occasions also we have chronicled similar instances.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 14.)

A proclamation by the Count de Chambord declining to accept the tricolour flag, has led to the disruption of the Legitimists, and the result of the elections is that M. Thiers will have a large majority in his favour. A letter said to have been addressed by him to the Pope recommending His Holiness not to leave Rome, and intimating if he wished to reside in France he would be amenable to her laws, has been declared officially to be a forgery. The trial of the prisoners is still deferred. The 15th inst. is now fixed for the first sitting of the court-martial. M. Gambetta's reception by the Assembly was cold; he is said to have had an important interview with M. Thiers.

The Emperor of Germany is at Ems. The Crown Prince has left London to be present at the triumphal entry into Munich. The Crown Princess will in the meantime visit Her Majesty at Osborne. Great additions are being made to the German army, and turret ships are being built at Kiel and Dantzic.

The King of Italy has returned to Florence after a brilliant reception at Rome.

Count Beust has been thanked by Prince Bismarck for his friendly expressions to Prussia in a speech in the Austrian Chambers.

A serious riot has occurred in New York. The 84th Regiment, while protecting an Orange procession in that city, fired without orders. Thirty-one persons were killed, 171 wounded, and 200 arrested.

In the Lords, the Burials Bill has been read a third time and passed. The Royal assent has been given to the Table of Lessons Bill, and the Lords Disqualification (Bankruptcy) Bill. Lord Northbrook made a good impression when moving the second reading of the Army Bill; he was supported by Lord Sandhurst. The Duke of Richmond moved that it is not desirable to legislate until the whole of the Government plan is made public. The debate was adjourned, on the motion of the Duke of Cambridge, until to-night.

In the Commons, notwithstanding the silence of Government supporters, the progress of the Ballot Bill through committee is so slow that the bill is likely to be withdrawn after passing Clause 3, which provides for secret voting. Altogether, the Session will be far from satisfactory, and Ministers will only be able to prove they have been actuated by "good intention," without great results.

Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor to the Navy, has contradicted the report that he had accepted a foreign appointment.

The Earl of Morley's Betting Bill is receiving considerable opposition.

It is expected Ministers will propose a Royal residence in Dublin to be used by the princes alternately.

Her Majesty was present at a review at Aldershot on July 10, and on the 12th proceeded to Osborne, she will probably go to Balmoral in the middle of August.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with their family have left London *en route* for Ems.

The City of London gave a sumptuous *déjeuner* to Prince Arthur on the occasion of his taking up his freedom.

A meeting of India and China merchants has been held in London, with a view to altering the custom of trade as regards bills of lading.

The Indian Finance Committee has examined Mr. J. C. Geddes. The committee, it is expected, will adjourn next week until after the recess.

The arrangement with regard to the hearing of the Tichborne case has been carried out by the court adjourning until the 10th of Nov., and the petition in bankruptcy against the claimant has been adjourned to Nov. 17.

Pook, charged with the Eltham murder, and Mrs. Davey, charged with manslaughter (the grand jury having thrown out the bill for murder), are being tried at the Old Bailey. The Chief Justice has expressed strong condemnation of the manner in which the police acted in the former case.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 2 per cent., the lowest point since July, 1867, when this rate was maintained for more than fifteen months, and Consols were quoted at 94¼.

At the annual Wimbledon meeting the shooting commenced on July 10. The Crown Prince of Prussia has visited the camp, and a Belgian contingent is expected whose practice at the long range is said to be perfect. The weather has hitherto not been very propitious.

Two petitions having been presented to the Vice-Chancellor for winding-up the European Assurance Company, His Honour dismissed the first, but decided with respect to the second that a *prima facie* case was made out, and the petition must therefore be heard. The whole of the Debenture Stock lately offered by the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways has been taken, in consequence of the recent Act authorising trustees investing in these securities.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Eagar, late 10th Reg.; Col. R. Hawkes, late 60th Reg.; Col. J. H. Poole, C.B.; Capt. C. S. Stanhope, R.N.; Maj.-Gen. W. Trevelyan; C. H. Wilkinson, Com. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. Briggs, Mad. Ret.; Capt. F. Cutler, R.M., late Vice-Consul at Bordeaux.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 14TH JULY.

Control Department, Supply and Transport Sub-Department—Purveyor's Clerk Arthur John Hutton to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 15th July, 1871.

Assistant Controller James Bailey, C.B., to be placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st August, 1871.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 8TH JULY.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned gentlemen, having passed the requisite examination, to be Lieutenants, from the dates specified:—

Charles Joseph Cheetham, from 5th November, 1869.
Frederick William Pole, from 6th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Cheetham's name will be below that of Lieutenant T. G. Waller and above that of Lieutenant Thomas Moore, Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Pole's name will be below that of Lieutenant Thomas Moore, Royal Marine Artillery.

ADMIRALTY, 12TH JULY.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned officer has been placed upon the Retired List of his rank from the 7th instant:—

Chief Engineer George Trivess.

ADMIRALTY, 13TH JULY.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—

Commander James D. Curtis, from the 11th instant.
Commander John Shortt, from the 12th instant.

THE FRENCH IMPORT DUTIES.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 12.

M. OZENNE, Secretary General of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, leaves to-day for London. His journey is connected with the modifications to be made in the Treaty of Commerce with England, or its eventual denunciation. After his return to Paris he will proceed to Berlin, where it is intended to hold a grand Customs' Conference, at which all the European States will be represented.

M. Thiers worked several hours yesterday morning with Director-General Douai, in connexion, it is believed, with the question of import duties upon raw material, which appears to be beset with increasing difficulties, and to be seriously engaging the attention of French statesmen. The objections and complaints which this project of M. Pouyer-Quertier has drawn forth from all sides seem to have convinced not only the Committee on the Budget, but also the majority of the National Assembly and M. Thiers, of the unfavourable influence which its adoption and application would exercise upon commerce.

The Budget Committee is very undecided upon this question. If it accepts the duty on raw material it will be with great unwillingness, and only because it perceives equal disadvantages in an Income-tax or a tax upon personal property, the only sources of revenue which have hitherto been proposed as a substitute for the duty in question. Even supposing that the committee, in default of any other means of procuring the resources of which the Treasury stands in need, should ultimately support the views of the Minister, the result of the vote in the National Assembly will still be very doubtful, and the most generally accepted view among the best informed Deputies is that the proposed duty will be rejected by the Assembly. A belief is widely current that in consequence of this position of affairs the Minister of Finance will not expose himself to defeat, and that he is already engaged in seeking elsewhere for the revenue he had hoped to derive from the duty upon raw material.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 11, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly several elections were ratified.

The Minister of Marine gave a categorical denial to the statement, published by the *Liberté*, that 1,000 women had been transported to Cayenne. He declared that the steamers mentioned by that journal had quite another destination, and added that the Government would not take any step or decision before giving notice of the same to the Assembly, so that it could make known its intentions with regard to the transportation of the insurgents.

M. Jules Favre then announced that the letter alleged to have been written by M. Thiers to Count d'Hercourt, at Rome, and which appeared in the Italian journals, was apocryphal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said he did not for a moment suspect the good faith of the writers who had translated it from an Italian version for the French newspapers, but he severely condemned the original author of that false document, and expressed his astonishment that persons should have believed it to have been written by the Chief of the Executive.

The Assembly subsequently adopted a bill declaring that sugars, coffees, teas, and cocoas imported into France, and which had been sent before the introduction of the financial measures was known, would only be taxed according to the old tariff, providing such articles should be declared on their arrival into France to be intended for public consumption.

July 12, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly the verification of the late elections was proceeded with.

In reply to various observations, M. Jules Simon protested that the Government had not only observed the most absolute neutrality during these elections, but had even issued instructions with the object of insuring the most complete liberty and fair play. He declared that the present Assembly was really the most freely elected Chamber which had ever existed in France.

A bill was introduced which provides for the creation of a special jury to try press offences.

The Assembly adopted the bill restoring the system of repayment by the savings banks as it existed before September, 1870.

THE ORANGE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

IN New York the Orangemen recently determined to celebrate to-day the 12th of July by a procession. The Ribandmen determined by force to prevent them from carrying out their purpose. Both sides being armed, fears of a disturbance were excited. Last Sunday the Catholic clergy exhorted their congregations not to attack the procession. On Monday the police authorities issued an order forbidding the procession. This excited the public mind, it being regarded as an unjust interference with popular rights; but the Orange Lodges decided to abandon the procession, and on Tuesday night the police order was revoked, and Governor Hoffman issued a proclamation guaranteeing full protection to the procession. To-day the military and the police patrol New York, the streets being crowded, but no Orange procession had appeared down to noon, nor was there until then any disturbance.

During the day a slight disturbance occurred between the different parties in the city of New York, but it was speedily quelled. The Orange procession made its appearance this afternoon, 200 strong, guarded by about 2,000 police and soldiers. The mob made several attacks on it, which were all soon quelled. In two attacks in the Eighth and Fifth Avenues the mob fired, the troops replying. From 8 to 15 were killed, and from 13 to 20 wounded, the accounts varying as to the exact numbers. No Orangemen are known to be injured.

July 13.

The following is an account of the Orange procession in New York on Wednesday, during which 31 persons were killed, 175 wounded, and 200 arrested.

The Orangemen, about 10 a.m., notified to the authorities that they would parade, starting from their head quarters in Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth Avenue. Large mobs gathered in this neighbourhood, and three regiments of troops and 500 police were sent to the spot.

The Orange procession formed about 2 p.m. in Twenty-ninth-street. There were 90 Orangemen and 12 musicians. They wore orange scarfs and carried three banners. The procession started before 3, turning south along Eighth-avenue—one regiment, the 84th, in advance, two regiments, the 6th and Fisk's 9th, in the rear; the police in detachments that moved about from place to place clearing the streets. A single shot was fired at the procession when the Orangemen wheeled into Eighth-avenue at Twenty-eighth-street. Other shots were fired also in Twenty-seventh-street, the police quickly, however, clearing the mob away. At Twenty-sixth-street more shots were fired and stones were thrown. A general street fight beginning, the police drove the bystanders off the side walks and back into the side street. The fight continued until the Orangemen reached Twenty-fourth-street, when the column halted. Here a shot was fired from a building at the Orangemen, followed by other shots at the troops in the rear.

Loud cries were raised that an attack was to be made, and the men of the 84th Regiment, without orders, pointed their muskets at the building whence the first shot came, also at a sidewalk below, and an irregular volley followed, with firing also from the troops in the rear, a few loading and firing a second time. It was done suddenly, but the officers rushed among the soldiers as quickly as possible to stop the firing. At Twenty-sixth-street a shot from the mob had struck a private of the 9th Regiment, when Colonel James Fisk ran to save him from falling, and received a blow from a club above the ankle, which disabled him, and both were carried off the field.

The firing from the troops was somewhat wild. In one case they fired a volley into a detachment of police, and also killed an officer of the 9th Regiment. When the smoke cleared away nine dead bodies—one a woman—lay in front of a building in Twenty-fourth street. There were besides many wounded. In other places were more dead, and wounded were crawling and writhing in agony. For several minutes nothing was done for the wounded. The troops reloaded, and the police then drove the mob back into the side streets; their rage somewhat stifled. Surgeons coming attended the wounded, while the dead were carried off.

General Varian, commanding, indignant at the conduct of the 84th Regiment in having fired without orders, sent it to the rear, bringing the 9th Regiment forward in its place. The procession then moved on, turning into Twenty-third street amid dense crowds, but the houses were generally closed, and no further attacks were made. The procession turned south along Fifth-avenue, marching to Fourteenth street at Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Orangemen were cheered, and the police constantly made arrests of armed and scowling Irishmen. Crossing over into Fourteenth-street, the procession turned into Fourth Avenue, marching to Cooper's Institute. The Irish arrested were put into the prisoners' squad and marched along with the procession, guarded by the police. In Fourth Avenue a single wild shot was fired, but did not appear aimed at or for the purpose of striking anyone.

Vast crowds were at the Cooper Institute, but no attacks were made. The procession was disbanded at this place, the Orangemen taking off their scarfs and dispersing in the crowd, while the police took charge of their banners. The troops remained under arms until sunset, when they returned to the armouries.

All has been quiet since.

The official report of killed and wounded during the day was as above, about one-fourteenth being police or soldiers.

The troops and police to-day have been kept under arms, but a further outbreak is improbable.

New York has been quiet to-day. The troops have been dismissed. One hundred and sixty-five rioters arraigned at the Tombs Police-court have been committed for trial. Thirty-one dead bodies are at the Morgue, and are being visited by large crowds for recognition and being given up to the relatives for interment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, July 10.

The Chief of the Police has issued a notice prohibiting the Orange procession, in order to prevent any riot or breach of the peace.

July 11.

The order forbidding the Orange procession is severely denounced by the Press as a surrender on the part of the authorities to the Catholic mob. Great excitement prevails.

It is reported that the Government contemplates the withdrawal of the new loan and the absorption of the entire Five-Twenty Loan of 1862.

Rioting in New York to-morrow is still apprehended. The action of the municipal authorities is generally condemned. The Governor of New Jersey has issued a proclamation ordering the civil and military officers to protect fully the Orange procession in that State.

July 12.

The Orange procession, under the protection of the police and military, paraded at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but was several times assailed by the Catholics. The military fired upon the rioters, and it is reported that 15 or 20 were killed and many wounded. It is said that several soldiers and policemen are killed. The rioting continues in several parts. Twenty militia armouries of the Orange lodges were threatened by the mob. Twelve regiments are under arms, and serious rioting is apprehended to-night.

July 13.

According to later accounts only two policemen and three soldiers have been killed. The riot excitement is subsiding, and a number of rioters have been discharged after being reprimanded, but the majority will be indicted by the grand jury.

THE BOURBON MANIFESTO.

THE following is the full text of the Proclamation of the Comte de Chambord:—

"Frenchmen! I am in the midst of you. You have opened the gates of France to me, and I could not renounce the happiness of again seeing my country. But I do not wish by a prolonged sojourn to give new pretexts to stir up men's minds, already so disturbed at this moment. I therefore leave this Chambord, which you gave me, and of which I have with pride borne the title for these last 40 years, in the land of exile. As I depart I am anxious to tell you that I do not separate myself from you. France is aware that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I forego the duties which it lays upon me with respect to it. I will fulfil these duties, you may take my word as an honest man and as a King for it. By God's help we shall establish together, whenever you may wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralization and of local franchises, a Government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give as a security for those public liberties to which every Christian people is entitled universal suffrage honestly exercised, and the control of the two Chambers, and we shall resume the national movement of the latter end of the 18th century, restoring to it its true character.

"A minority rebellious against the wishes of the country has taken that movement as the starting-point of a period of demoralization by falsehood, and of disorganization by violence. Its criminal excesses have forced a revolution on a nation which only asked for reforms, and have driven it towards the abyss in which it would lately have perished, had it not been for the heroic efforts of our army. And it is upon the labouring classes, upon the workmen in the fields and in the large cities, whose condition has been the subject of my most earnest solicitudes and of my dearest studies, that the evils of this social disorder have fallen most heavily. But France, cruelly disenchanted by unexampled disasters, will perceive that it is not by going from error to error that one can reach truth, that it is not by shifts that one can escape eternal necessities. She will call me, and I will come to her *tout entier* with my devotion, my principles, and my Flag.

"With respect to this Flag, conditions have been put forward to which I must not submit.

"Frenchmen! I am ready to do all in my power to lift up my country from its ruins, and to restore it to its proper rank in the world. The only sacrifice that cannot be expected from me is that of my honour. I am and wish to be the man of my own age. I sincerely do homage to all its greatness, and, under what ever colours our soldiers marched, I have admired their heroism, and given thanks to Heaven for all that their valour has added to the treasure of the glories of France. There must be no misunderstanding, no concealment or reticence between us. Whatever charges about privileges, absolutism, and intolerance—or, what do I know?—about tithes, about feudal rights, the most audacious bad faith may lay against me, whatever phantoms it may conjure up to prejudice you against me, I shall not suffer the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc to be torn from my hands. It is by that Flag that National unity was established, it is by it that your fathers, led by mine, have conquered that Alsace and that Lorraine whose fidelity will be the consolation of our misfortunes. It is that Flag which conquered barbarism in that land of Africa, which saw the earliest deeds of arms of the Princes of my house: it is that Flag which will overcome the new barbarism by which the world is threatened. I will intrust this Flag with confidence to the bravery of our army. The army well knows that the White Flag has never followed any other path than that which leads to honour. I received it as a sacred deposit from the old King, my grandfather, who died in exile. It has always been inseparably associated in my mind with the remembrance of my distant country. It has waved over my cradle. It will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless Flag I will bring you Order and Freedom. "Frenchmen! Henry the Fifth cannot forsake the White Flag of Henry the Fourth.

"Chambord, July 5, 1871." "HENRY.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

AN attempt to criticise a review which was obviously intended solely, or rather chiefly, for show would be absurd, but a few remarks on the Royal field-day at Aldershot may not be out of place. The Queen arrived punctually at four, as announced, attended by a very large staff, in the midst of which the Prince Imperial of Germany, in his white uniform and helmet as Colonel of the Pomeranian Cuirassiers, was conspicuous. The Aldershot Division, under the command of Sir J. Hope Grant, was drawn up on a rising ground well adapted for giving a Royal salute, but badly selected for carriages going down the line, for the Lancers were seen picking out convenient points where the Royal equipages might pass easily. Indeed there was to outer observers some confusion in this part of the proceeding, the Lancers and a staff officer leading in one direction and the Duke of Cambridge leading off in another, while frantic dragoons rode at the irrepressible little boy who turned up here and there at every point where he was not wanted, while sober spectators were restrained by a few soldiers. The march past then took place—walking and trotting, grand divisions and brigades; indeed, the greatest part of the afternoon was occupied with this ceremony. The Horse Artillery looked well and fit for service, but their trotting past was slow—very slow. The cavalry regiments were all extremely smart. The batteries looked workmanlike, and the Prussian officers smiled as they perceived we still adhered to our breech-loaders, which we have theoretically condemned. The infantry regiments were strong, though in some corps there were many very young boys. The Highlanders, however, were fine, healthy, hardy looking men, of an age that Lord Sandhurst would delight in, not boys, not veterans. The march past in grand divisions over rough ground intersected with a broad rut is never easy, and if there was occasional irregularity in some of the dressing it may be well excused, but it is only justice to add that the 33rd, Duke of Wellington's Own, went by like a battalion of Guards in Hyde Park. This ceremony being a mere parade movement, a show of showiness, it is difficult to understand why the pontoon troop is exhibited, except as a monstrosity. No doubt it is useful, but it cannot be considered ornamental, and it is impossible to avoid some misgiving at seeing these stores moved by the Engineers, one of which corps sits uncomfortably on the box of his machine carrying his sword between his knees with as much disgust as a Quaker would hold so useless a weapon.

The march past concluded, the evolutions commenced. We must presume these were conducted with a view of making as much show as possible before the Queen, who drove to a neighbouring hill to watch her troops. The public in general, picking up what they could, were puzzled by the evolutions of the Artillery, which gallantly fired in all directions and fearlessly disregarded the risk they ran in some instances of being cut off from lack of efficient support. The skirmishing of the cavalry was pretty, but would have been impossible in actual warfare, and the beautiful regularity of the well-dressed line of infantry skirmishers would have deserved all praise had it not been opposed to every principle of light infantry movement, which demand that men should seek for shelter in every possible direction, and advance unseen rather than expose themselves and their reserves to the fire that such a line of skirmishers and supports would have inevitably attracted from even the commonest enemy. But, of course, if the troops had thus worked unseen, what could the spectators have witnessed? The *Times* insinuates that a battle with sides was contemplated. We can only say that as far as the battle raged there was but one side visible or audible, till the rain came down so heavily that the Royal spectators, the civilians, and the soldiers all made a hasty retreat before this common foe.

ENGLAND'S STYLE OF RECEIVING ROYAL VISITORS.

(*Times.*)

LET it be clearly understood by all Princes, Prelates, and Potentates, together with their subjects, that the British people are utterly powerless in all matters connected with the reception and entertainment of illustrious strangers on their visits to this country; that all such visits are looked upon as subjects beyond our sphere; that our opinion is never asked; and that any indirect indication of our wishes invariably encounters an official rebuff as an impertinent intrusion upon the social intercourse of an exalted caste. If there be foreigners who wonder at hearing that the members of reigning Houses, distinguished at home by a generous and elegant hospitality, are, when they come to London, billeted at hotels or permitted to take a bed at a private house, we can only say that our astonishment is not less than theirs. But if they ask us how we, a free people, who make our Government do what we like, and are certainly proud, both as individuals and as a nation, permit what all the world cannot help feeling to be shabby, then we say that our critics fail to understand one of our political anomalies. There never has been, so far as we can recollect, any visit of a Royal personage from a foreign country which the nation has been permitted to consider as a visit to itself. To the Sovereign, and to the Sovereign alone, the compliment is supposed to be addressed, and the Sovereign alone is the judge of what ought to be and shall be done. Nowhere more than in England is it assumed that everything connected with the reception of foreign guests, particularly those who belong to the family circle of European Royalty, belongs to the Court alone, and hardly admits even of a suggestion from the Ministers of the Crown.

Our minds, therefore, are at ease with respect to the matter on which Mr. Monk questioned Mr. Gladstone yesterday. Mr. Monk wished to know why the same hospitalities which are freely offered to members of the Royal Family when they visit Berlin have not been extended to their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; whether Mr. Gladstone is aware that there is a strongly expressed feeling in Prussia as well as in this country at their Imperial Highnesses being allowed to take up their residence at Prussia House during their stay in London; and thirdly, whether any correspondence on the subject has been received at the Foreign Office from Berlin. This was a serious way of putting the matter, and Mr. Gladstone, of course, answered with all due solemnity. Well, we do not expect that the omission to invite the Prince and Princess to Buckingham Palace will lead to a Battle of Dorking, but, without presuming to advise on things which may be too high for us, we may all say we have felt a little surprised at the Heir to the German Empire and the Princess Royal of Great Britain being left to the hospitality of an Ambassador. Reflection certainly ought to remove any such feeling, for it reminds us that this is the ordinary mode of receiving the representatives of foreign nations in England. When the King and Queen of Denmark came to England on the most interesting of occasions—to be present at the marriage of their daughter—they were bidden to no Royal abode. Sovereigns and suite, they were lodged in a gaunt and gloomy hotel, to look out on a line of poplars standing guard over the grounds of the Palace they were not invited to enter. Can we forget the Viceroy of Egypt, who would have been sent to Claridge's had he not been rescued from what an Oriental would have thought the deepest degradation by the public spirit of Lord Dudley? Even the King of the Belgians, whose hospitality at Brussels is so largely tried, is always in London consigned to an hotel. Yet, knowing these and many other instances, we can hardly acquiesce in what has been done in the present case, or treat it as a matter of course. It is impossible not to feel that this is more than an ordinary domestic visit. Whichever way individual sympathies may have inclined during the war, all would be disposed to show respect to the future Head of United Germany at the close of a campaign in which he has by universal consent gained honour for himself, his house, and his country. The representative of a great nation, an able General, a moderate and generous statesman, the Crown Prince of Germany has come among us at a time when the whole society of the kingdom is united in London, and if ever the fiction of these visits being purely private and concerning only the members of the Royal Family might be set aside, it is now.

Mr. Gladstone's explanation is identical with that which has been given in our columns. The visit of the Crown Prince and Princess is to Her Majesty at Osborne, and their presence in London is not part of the arrangement. In the exercise of their discretion they determined to preface their visit to Osborne by an excursion to London, and, in accordance with this plan, they availed themselves of the hospitality of the German Ambassador. The visit to Osborne will be duly paid, and in the meantime, Prussia House not being large enough for their Imperial Highnesses and suite, the Royal hospitality has been partially extended to them in London. Mr. Gladstone's own words will explain exactly what has been done:—Count Bernstorff, having been desirous of receiving the whole of the family of the Crown Prince and Princess, found that the accommodation at Prussia House was not sufficient for the purpose, and that it was necessary, in consequence, *that the young Princes should be sent to a hotel*. Her Majesty, however, hearing what was proposed, at once requested that they should go to Buckingham Palace, and there," says Mr. Gladstone, with triumphant emphasis, "they are now quartered." Mr. Gladstone concludes by expressing his satisfaction that this visit has given the people of London generally an opportunity of testifying "the respect, regard, and, indeed, affection which they feel for the Crown Princess and her distinguished husband, not only on account of the station of those exalted personages, but likewise because of the virtues and the high endowments by which that station is adorned." Nothing can be more becoming than the language in which the Premier expressed his admiration, but we regret that it did not occur to him or to some of his colleagues, as the official interpreters of these sentiments on behalf of the country, to suggest that it would not be too high a compliment to personages who deserve such eulogy to offer them the use of Buckingham Palace during their stay in London, and not merely to "quarter" their children there. Surely the "misapprehension" of which Mr. Gladstone speaks might very easily have been removed? The Crown Prince did not descend in London from a balloon. Everybody knew that he and the Princess and their children, with a considerable number of attendants, were coming. It was to be expected that the Crown Prince and Princess would desire to pass a few days in London, and decent preparation might certainly have been made for them. The public, as we have said, can do nothing in these matters; it does not even know what is proposed until all is decided. But those in power are well aware that any proper provision for such occasions would never be objected to by the House of Commons, and that nothing would be easier than to prevent the recurrence of these ungraceful incidents.

IT WAS THE FRENCH WHO WON IN THE LATE WAR.

WE learn from the *Figaro* that, in spite of striking appearances to the contrary, it was the French who really won in the late war. What was it all about? The nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The French had declared that he should not occupy the throne of Spain, and in fact it is not a German, but an Italian prince who now reigns in that country. The French were badly beaten in a good many battles, their Emperor and their two great armies were made captive: but for all that the Prince of Hohenzollern is not King of Spain. That idea may afford consolation to a certain number of Frenchmen, but it is sad to think how far they have to travel in order to find it.

THE NEW MAGNETIC ENGINE.

WE recently published some rather startling news to the effect that an American had invented an electro-magnetic engine that was actually exerting a power of two horses in cutting wood at the nominal cost of 5d. a day—or at least so it was reported on the authority of supposed credible witnesses. We ventured to premise that a machine destined to cause so great a revolution in our means of obtaining motive power would certainly be patented, and we promised to illustrate the machine as soon as possible. That promise we are about to redeem, but we beg to caution our readers that what we may here say as to its construction is derived from the patentee's specifications, while as to its performances we can only say what we have heard. The question as to what amount of power can be derived from the consumption of zinc has been clearly stated by several able contributors to our columns; and we certainly should not occupy our space with a description of this machine were it not for the fact that the affair has been turned into a joint-stock company, with a capital of three millions of dollars, who intend to construct an electro-magnetic engine capable of giving the power of 500 horses.

The inventor, then, is Mr. H. M. Paine, of Newark, New Jersey, and one of his patents consists in covering the wire forming the coils of the magnets with a metallic medium, by which means he claims to obtain the full dynamic effect of the battery, as the antagonism of like currents to each other is by this means neutralised. The method of applying this metallic medium is by covering each layer of the wire with a sheet or ribbon of metal foil, or by winding a strip of the said foil on the ordinary covered wire.

Another portion of the invention, which is covered by a separate patent, is for obtaining similar results by compounding electro-magnets as are obtained from compound permanent magnets. In this the inventor takes a rectangular bar and winds a layer of insulated wire on one end; then carrying the wire down he winds two layers on the other end, and bringing the wire back covers the first end with a second layer. Two of these bars are then fastened together by means of a screw in the centre, the ends of the wire at the upper portions being connected together so that the coils are in similar positions—*i.e.*, the upper part of one to the upper part of the other. By this means the inventor says he obtains increased power from the action of the currents on each other, for though the wire is all wound in the same direction, and the currents move in the same direction around the axes of the bars, yet at the junction of the sides of the coils, when the two bars are screwed together, the current is travelling towards opposite points.

The principle of the engine consists in the arrangement of sector magnets keyed on to a shaft, and revolving so that their poles all but touch those of the fulcrum magnets. It is obvious from a well-known law of magnetical attraction that to obtain a good result the poles should work as closely together as possible whilst avoiding the friction of actual contact, and to achieve this it is necessary to make the frame heavy and rigid; but Mr. Paine obviates this difficulty, and economises space by arranging the magnets so that the strain of attraction is resisted by the long cross section of the magnets themselves. The sector magnets are fixed in their relative positions on the shaft by means of screws securing one limb to the next and nuts, and are so arranged that their poles describe a circle as regards the path of rotation, and a thread of one or more revolutions as regards the length of the shaft. The fulcrum magnets are of similar construction, and are fixed to their shaft by similar means, being bound together by the rod passing through the whole number, so that their poles all lie in one plane. The magnets on the shaft revolving in the direction of the arrow tend to bear down the fulcrum magnets which are consequently supported on the bridge, while the extreme stiffness of construction attained by the strain being met and resisted longitudinally by the magnets, allows the two series of poles to be brought very closely and accurately together by means of the screws holding the shaft.

There are several patented arrangements in connection with Mr. Paine's wonderful engine, but as we suppose that is the plan on which the 500-horse power machine is to be constructed. There is, however, a modification of the sector magnet which has been more recently patented, and which we may describe. These improvements consist in so shaping the limbs of the sector magnets that they will describe radial lines, and form a compact mass around a common axis. The limbs are made separate, and taper from the poles towards the point of junction, where they are screwed or riveted together, the shoulder being made, as shown in the engraving, in order to secure equal spaces for the wire of the coil.

Mr. Paine's friends asserted that they witnessed a circular saw engaged in cutting wood, the magnetic-engine developing a power of two horses with a battery formed of four ordinary telegraph cells, and that the power might be indefinitely increased by multiplying the magnets without increasing the size of the battery. This assertion has been reiterated by credible witnesses, and the consequence is that men who have not previously exhibited any symptoms of that species of insanity which infected the seekers after perpetual motion, unlike the ancient alchemists, are now anxiously endeavouring to transmute their gold into zinc and acid, into copper, brass, and steel, which in the form of an ingenious machine for obtaining a very costly motive power will be all that will remain to them when conviction dawns upon their deluded understandings. The whole of Mr. Paine's patents have been assigned to a joint-stock company, with a capital of three millions of dollars, which is called the Paine Electro-magnetic Engine Company. According to the *Scientific American*, the company is "composed for the most part of gentlemen of wealth, who are abundantly able to lose any amount of money that they choose to subscribe." They are now engaged in building at Newark a 500-horse power engine, to be worked by a battery of four cells at a cost 10d. a day. This is to be ready by the 4th of July—a day of happy omen, suggestive of the impending triumph of mind over matter, of human ingenuity over the laws of nature, of zinc and acid over coal and steam. Till, however, we have further information, we must be permitted to doubt the ability of the witnesses to properly weigh the evidence presented to their senses. As yet, we believe, no scientific man has reported on the phenomenon, and only those who had money to invest have been favoured with a view of the machine. We can afford to wait a few months longer for the realisation of an idea which will be either the most extraordinary triumph hitherto achieved by genius—or a most lamentable failure.—*English Mechanic.*

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A WORD TO GERMANY.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 7.)

AFTER the profusion of advice offered by our press to the French nation with regard to the policy which it promises to make its own in the new period of peace, it is but fair that the German policy should likewise receive some consideration. In her present unhappy condition, France, though longer an active belligerent, was compelled sooner than her late adversary to apply herself to internal legislation, which to her became a question of vital necessity. For Germany, the peace practically only begins now, after the return of the bulk of her army. While half a million soldiers remained on foreign soil, sustained perforce by France, while negotiations were still pending, undecided questions and irritating conditions afforded opportunities for collision, and while a German military governor held supreme sway in the occupied provinces, it could hardly be called peace. The 16th of June and the festivals following in its trail are the practical ratification of the treaty of the 10th of May. We are bound to appreciate the promptness and despatch with which Germany has—peace being once concluded—cleared the invaded country of her troops; of the half-million men then in France only some hundred and twenty thousand remain now. But we fail to recognize in her other acts the fulfilment of the assurances and promises given us during the war. Germany has been the first to criticise and condemn the warlike spirit, the thirst for military greatness, and—as is believed—for revenge, traceable in the acts and legislation of M. Thiers. Still that same spirit is visible in every act of the Government at Berlin. In former years, when our unceasing recommendations of general disarmament gained us notoriety in the diplomatic world, Prussia justified her military preparations by the armaments of her western neighbour. That such armaments and the accompanying talk of war were likely in the end to result in war was never denied. It was reasonable to imagine, therefore, that the collapse of the French military power would be made the signal for German disarmament, the more so as assurances have been frequent that Germany, seeking strength solely by peaceful and moral development, was eager to constitute herself by her own good example the future guardian of universal peace. The acts which have followed the Treaty of Frankfort are not quite in harmony with these professions; preparations for war and talk of war have become the most prominent characteristics of the country, and both apparently emanate from above. We observe, too, that the Liberal press of Germany discerns in all this the germs of future war and the forfeiture of those good results which the peace was promised to yield to the country. We must not be understood to censure Prince Bismarck's desire to introduce uniformity of organization into the German army as well as into other Imperial institutions; that is a work necessary for national unity. But, so far from making the peace a signal for disarmament, he seems rather to have seen in it an opportunity for increased armaments. The army, which in its state of division was able to defeat in a few months the whole military force of France, ought in its state of union to suffice for all purposes of defence, the more so since the frontier has become incomparably stronger. But we find the Berlin Government, before a single measure of consequence has been passed to benefit the civil community, impatient to augment the military establishment by the formation of numerous new regiments, as if that were a matter of urgent national necessity. At the same time, the fortifications of Alsace and Lorraine are, under Count Moltke's directions, being strengthened as if a new war were expected a twelvemonth hence; the arsenal of Spandau is being enlarged, the navy augmented, new fortifications on the north coast and on the banks of the Elbe are ordered without delay, and numerous other measures betoken how largely military projects preponderate in the thoughts of Government. The proposed canal of Kiel is recommended on the strength of its strategical merits, and plans are before the War Ministry for the expansion of the railway system with a regard to strategical requirements in imitation of the French. Even if these measures were not in themselves apt to arouse apprehension, the time is so ill-chosen that they seem hardly compatible with an ingenuous desire for peace. As the *Volks Zeitung* justly observes, these formidable German armaments provoke corresponding armaments not only in France, but by every European Power. Thus not only is Europe to be turned into an armed camp, and the disquiet and apprehensions of the period preceding the war are to be maintained, but an immense amount of money, which ought to enrich commerce and was never more urgently needed, is sunk in fortifications and armaments. The doubtful policy of Germany does not end here. At the time of the negotiations Government was anxious to represent the terms to the country as disabling France to renew the contest for at least twenty years. With the return of the army it changed its tune. General Kirchbach was the first to proclaim the probability of a fresh war after possibly only five years; he said this when the eyes of all Germany were upon him, and every word from his mouth was sure to strike with double force. The saying has been caught up by Government and the semi-official papers, who speak of a French war now almost as they did from 1866 to 1870; and a few days ago we find the Emperor himselft at Stettin contemplating the event of a new war, though not in his lifetime. All this may be, and probably is, intended merely to secure popular support for the proposed military expenditure; but it cannot fail to fill the public mind, both in Germany and abroad, with apprehensions of danger that are likely to lead to that danger itself. The course appears, moreover, to involve an unfair protraction of the war, as every threat, nay, every warlike prophecy, of Germany tends to embarrass France, not only by justifying her unfortunate armaments, but by impairing her credit in the great struggle for existence. It must prove the more injurious to peace, as Germany has of late betrayed not only an inclination still more to extend its territory, but has also assumed a domineering tone towards other Powers which is likely to arouse suspicions that the immense army may after all not be intended exclusively for the preservation of peace. The paper already quoted comments very sharply, but none the less justly, on this attitude, and warns the nation not to indulge under the name of patriotism in the very sentiment which in the French it condemned under the name of Chauvinism.

It may be gratifying to the self-love of Germans to find themselves raised into such enormous importance, and see, as semi-official papers triumphantly proclaim, the political "centre of gravity" removed from Paris to Berlin. But it is neither honest to others nor just to themselves needlessly to indulge in this gratification. We accepted their assurances that they would employ their victory to make peace more secure, and we have some right to claim an earnest of that promised peaceful policy. With its new power Germany has assumed new responsibilities which it ought not to disregard. At any rate, we trust the nation will not suffer an insatiable militarism to continue long. How suicidal it is to the country itself does not require to be shown. If a proof were required, we could find none better than that lately quoted from the *Elberfeld Gazette*, viz., the impatience of the victorious Germans to leave their fatherland with all its glories for the freer atmosphere of England, America, nay France itself, where, besides political and religious liberty, they find facilities for their energies which Germany does not offer them. As long as we can recollect, the Liberal press of Germany has teemed with appeals to Government not to stop up the channels of internal development for the barren growth of militarism. If it was shortsighted to disregard this popular wish before, it becomes doubly unwise now. For the nation which has routed the entire strength of France in a few months need not against its will submit to hateful impositions. We trust that it will exert its power so as to avert a calamity threatening its own country with at least as severe consequences as any other, and to secure for Europe the only good that can be hoped to spring from the late war, enduring peace.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND IRISH EDUCATION.

(*Times*.)

IT is obvious, even to a careless observer, that the part which the Roman Catholic priesthood are taking in the agitation for home rule is completely alien from the aims of the thorough-going Nationalists. For a long time the Irish priests have disavowed and discredited Nationalist opinions, but quite recently the interests of the Roman Catholic Church have seemed to prompt a different course. The attitude of the Imperial Parliament on the question of Academical Tests has shown the Irish Ultramontanes how slender is the chance that they can cajole any English Government, with the assent of a Liberal majority, into establishing and endowing an exclusively Catholic University in Dublin. Mr. Gladstone is to be made to feel their power through the medium of a few Nationalist members, and in the meantime every obstruction is to be offered to the efforts of those English Liberals who are endeavouring to apply to Ireland the same principles of religious equality in University administration as have been accepted, after a long and arduous struggle, in England. Mr. Fawcett, who has been active in promoting the Emancipation of the English Universities, has taken up the Irish branch of the same question. Last year he asked the House of Commons to completely abolish religious tests in the University of Dublin, but he was met by Mr. Gladstone with the threat that the motion would be considered equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. This year Mr. Fawcett has proceeded more cautiously, and, although he was only able to introduce his bill for the abolition of tests in the University of Dublin last Wednesday morning, he has paved the way very effectually for the acceptance of his measure in the course of the next session. Not only does his bill run on all fours with the Ministerial Tests Bill for Oxford and Cambridge, but it has an advantage over the latter measure; it has been frankly accepted by the Governing Body of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Plunket, one of the members for the University, has placed his name on the back of the bill. The measure was originally to be introduced by Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Lyon Playfair, but it is satisfactory to perceive that they have been joined not only by Mr. Plunket, but by Lord Crichton, who represents the Protestant population of Ulster. The Government could not reasonably oppose such a combination as this, or refuse Trinity College at its own suit the power of liberalizing its institutions. Mr. Gladstone's objections to Mr. Fawcett's motion last year have been entirely removed, partly by the academic authorities in Dublin, and partly by the comprehensive character of the bill now before the House. It is idle to urge the only remaining objection which the opponents of University Reform in Ireland have left them—the assumed necessity of dealing with the question of education in Ireland in a "complete measure." If anybody had proposed, three years ago, to insist upon the amalgamation of the University Tests Bill, the Endowed Schools Bill, and the Elementary Education Bill in a single comprehensive measure, we should have set him down as an enemy to all educational reform. We cannot class in any other category the politicians who demand a "complete measure" for Ireland.

Mr. Heron, Sir Dominic Corrigan, and the other representatives of Irish Catholic constituencies committed an act of signal imprudence in challenging a division on the motion for the introduction of Mr. Fawcett's bill. They compelled Mr. Gladstone to declare himself, with his customary reservations, in favour of the measure, and they awkwardly showed their hand in demanding, instead of an emancipated University of Dublin, the endowment out of the public revenue of a Catholic University completely subjected to the government of priests. We are almost inclined to believe that Mr. Heron, who led the opposition to Mr. Fawcett's bill, was serious in asking peremptorily for such an Ultramontane University as he proposed an annual endowment of £40,000. We have not yet forgotten how Mr. Gladstone chastised poor Lord Mayo for making a very timid and niggardly bid for the Ultramotane vote in the shape of an offer to endow a Catholic University. Mr. Heron's bold demand quite throws into the shade Lord Mayo's offer, and it is only useful inasmuch as it puts distinctly before Parliament the alternative to the just and moderate reform which Mr. Fawcett is promoting. It is almost impossible to imagine Parliament granting £40,000 a year to endow a sectarian place of education, especially when the metropolitan University of Ireland, with its traditions and its wealth, its social consideration and its disciplined teaching staff, might be thrown open to the ability of the country without distinction of sect, rank, or property. This is what Mr. Fawcett's bill does, and does most thoroughly. Compared with the Oxford and Cambridge University Tests Bill, it is a radical measure; but it is accepted by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and is supported in Parliament by the member for the University. Mr. Fawcett's measure not only sweeps away every vestige of a religious test and even abolishes clerical Fellowships, but it entirely revolutionizes the government of the University. At present the administration of the College and University, with its rich revenues, is in the hands of the Provost and the seven Senior Fellows, who constitute the Board. This body is of necessity conservative; its members do not qualify for their place until they have long passed middle life and have acquired certain fixed habits of thought, and, though it is clear from their acquiescence in Mr. Fawcett's bill that they recognize the logic of such facts as the Disestablishment of the Irish Church and the abolition of tests in the English Universities, they require to be associated with younger minds in the government of the University and the College. The Junior Fellows, who are the working teachers and rulers of the place, have at present no share in the responsibility of administration, and it is needless to say that none but members of the Episcopal Church, and hardly any but Churchmen in Holy Orders, are admitted to compete for Fellowships. Mr. Fawcett's bill changes all this. Not only will Catholics and Dissenters be admitted without restriction to the Fellowship examinations, but means will be adopted to secure the representation of all classes on the Governing Body of the College. The privileges of the existing board will not be absolutely abolished; but, instead of concentrating all the power in the hands of the Provost and the Senior Fellows, the administration of the College will be intrusted to two Boards constituted for different purposes and on different principles. For the general control of the University a board will be created, consisting, as at present, of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and, in addition, four representatives chosen from among the Junior Fellows, four chosen from among the Professors, and four selected by the body of qualified graduates out of their own number. Mr. Fawcett proposes to apply to the last selection the cumulative vote, so that the Catholics, who are in a minority among the graduates, may be able to elect one representative out of four. It is probable that one of the two Catholic Professors who at present hold office would be chosen to sit on the board, and when tests are abolished the probability is that two or three Catholics will at once take their places among the Junior Fellows. Thus Mr. Gladstone's objection that such an abolition of tests would fail immediately to secure religious equality, because it takes about five-and-twenty years for a man to rise to the grade of a Senior Fellow, falls to the ground. The more practical question as to the competency of this elected board to deal with the discipline and the educational routine of the College is provided against by the constitution of another Committee, consisting of the Senior Fellows and certain elected Junior Fellows. There can be no doubt that the work of the University would be at once inspired with fresh life by this infusion of young blood into the central power, and that a wonderful and fruitful increase of educational activity would be the result. This is what the priesthood fear, for it endangers their own cherished domination over the soul of Catholic Ireland. We can understand their dismay, which was evidenced by Mr. Heron's ill-advised division with a minority of 14 to 102, but we cannot be expected to sympathize with or to abet it. If Mr Fawcett can carry his bill through the second reading this session, he will have recorded the assent of the House of Commons to principles which can hardly be challenged by a Liberal majority, and which ought to be embodied in legislation next year under the guidance of Government.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

When the learned Judge had taken his seat upon the Bench,

The Claimant said—My Lord, there is a matter I wish to draw the attention of the press to as regards T. H. Scarborough. When I was asked yesterday what I had received from him, I said from 400*l*. to 500*l*. I have received a letter from him, and he says that statement is calculated to do him a great injury. The amount is for money lent and labour done. Mr. Scarborough never asked me for my signature to any document.

The Solicitor-General—I do not see that that makes much difference. I mentioned yesterday, in order to prevent the necessity of making the application in public, that we should desire that the claimant, before my cross-examination is concluded, should be personally examined. Of course, I am perfectly aware that there may be objections upon certain points to that examination, but the ground upon which I ask for it is, that the claimant has deposed to certain matters upon which he desires the inference to be drawn that he is the person he states himself to be. He has spoken to marks upon his ankles as the consequence of his having been bled, marks on his arm, the brown mark on his side, the mark upon his head—the result of an accident—and certain other small marks upon his body and his eyebrows. I have also to ask that some eminent surgeon be mentioned by your lordship to examine him. He is going to call surgeons who will say that they have seen the marks, and I desire that some surgeons on the part of the defendants should examine him also. I made the application in private in order to avoid publicity, but it has not been acceded to.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Your lordship has no power to make any such order, and on the part of the claimant I positively forbid him being examined. As my learned friend has chosen to make his application publicly, and as no doubt some inference may be drawn from my refusal to accede to it, I will mention the grounds upon which I refuse. Whilst imputing no motive, I have no hesitation in saying that what I rely upon is this: that the whole Orton story is a deliberate conspiracy, founded upon utter falsehood; and I don't choose that this person should be examined before the witnesses who are to speak to certain marks by which he has been identified have been called. For this reason I decline publicly, as I have already done privately, to allow the examination to take place. I will raise no objection to the most perfect examination when these witnesses have identified him by certain marks; but I make a most positive resistance to these marks being known beforehand.

The Solicitor-General—I am rather astonished that my learned friend should have made such a speech. I have limited my application to the points to which the plaintiff has deposed. Your lordship must know, and every counsel must know, that applications of this kind are granted every day, particularly in the cases of railway accidents. As my learned friend has chosen to say that those whom I represent have entered into a deliberate conspiracy——

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You have no right to misrepresent me.

The Solicitor-General—Entered into a deliberate conspiracy to represent a person to be Orton who is not Orton, I beg to say I consider the claim a conspiracy, and the claimant an impostor.

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—You have said that from the beginning.

The Solicitor-General—Unless I had fully expected that an examination of this kind would be permitted, I should have objected to the evidence as to the remarks.

The Lord Chief Justice at some length referred to the practice upon the point, and expressed the opinion that, as to the particular marks relied upon by the plaintiff, he ought to submit to the examination of a medical man on the part of the defendants. He would, however, take time to consider in what manner and form he should make an order upon the subject.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said his sole and only object was not to have the plaintiff examined until the witnesses in relation to Orton had been called.

The Lord Chief Justice did not see how the Solicitor-General could cross-examine the plaintiff's medical witnesses without this examination.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I repeat that it is most undesirable the examination should take place until the witnesses I have mentioned have been called.

The Solicitor-General—Yes; that is to say, of course, until it is too late. (Laughter.) There are several marks to which the plaintiff has called our attention—the marks on the ankles, the mark on the shoulder, the brown mark on the side, the mark on the brows, and the various small marks on the eyelids and the eyebrows.

His Lordship said he would consider the matter.

The Claimant—My lord, I don't know whether I can make any remark on what has passed?

His Lordship—You had better consult your counsel.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (addressing the plaintiff)—You had better not. I have acted for the plaintiff, I beg to say, without taking his opinion on the subject.

The Solicitor-General—A learned counsel is at liberty to say he has acted upon his instructions, but he has no right to say whether he has consulted his client or not.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—In the conduct of a case every counsel is bound to act upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitor-General then continued the cross-examination. He read letters from the fisherman Gould, at Poole, to Mr. Holmes, dated April 21 and 23, 1867, in which he said he had written to state that he was with Sir Roger Tichborne a long time, and went on to say, "Ask Sir Roger if he can mind when he bought a boat at Poole. Ask him if he can mind when he put the wild rabbits on Perry's Island, and he bought the long water boots and stockings, and how we went after the poachers. I should like to see Sir Roger and have a talk with him. Perhaps he don't remember he is in debt to me for water boots and long stockings—boots £1 14s., stockings, 5s.: £1 19s." (Laughter) The learned counsel also read another letter from Gould, evincing some anxiety to see Sir Roger, and saying he thought he should be the best witness he had got.

The Claimant said he did not see that correspondence before he saw Gould.

There was a matter which has been mentioned relative to your stay in South America, concerning a diligence having been stopped by the Indians on the way to the Cordilleras. Did you yourself communicate an account of that to the South American papers?—I brought down a Cordova paper and gave it to the editor of a paper in Buenos Ayres.

Did you yourself get an article written?—None whatever.

Did you get it inserted in a Cordova paper?—No. The paper was purchased before I left Cordova. Neither I nor anybody belonging to us got it inserted in the paper. I don't know even where the office is.

To the Judge—I was going by that very diligence. I don't think the occurrence had anything to do with my not going over the mountains to Mellipilla.

The Solicitor General then read a letter written by the claimant from Wellesley-villas, Croydon, May 23, 1867, the postscript of which had reference to this case. In it the writer says—"I have received a very valuable letter from Australia, but Holmes did not wish any one to have it but Bullit. It gives an account of my arrival in Melbourne in 1854. It was sent by my banker. He thought I might want it." Have you that letter?—I have not.

Has Mr. Holmes got it?—I don't know.

I call upon Mr. Holmes, under his subpœna, to produce it.

Mr. Holmes—My lord, I must first see whether I have got it.

Search made, but letter not found.

Mr. Holmes said search would be made for it in his office.

Cross-examination continued—I don't know whether I saw the letter, but I won't swear. Most undoubtedly there was such a letter. I am sure I can't say what it said about my arrival in Melbourne in 1854. I have not the slightest recollection.

Was it a long or a short letter?—Considering I don't recollect the letter, how can I tell? (Laughter.)

Is that the letter you speak of? (A letter produced.)—I can't say. By reading the letter I should say it was the one which came after it.

The Solicitor-General then read a letter, dated March 21, 1867, from Mr. Cottie, banker, Wagga Wagga, Australia, directed to Sir Roger Tichborne, in which his correspondent states that, from the home news, he learns that Sir Roger was likely to be involved in a lawsuit for the recovery of his property, and that, as the account of his arrival at Melbourne in 1854 might be of importance, he had directed a record to be made from the colonial papers, and an authorised copy to be taken. That letter speaks of a search. Have you any doubt that you did receive a valuable letter containing an account of your arrival in Melbourne in 1854?—I am under the impression that the information might have been received after the letter was written.

Have you any doubt that these words of your own were true?—Undoubtedly I have written what is true. I am not in the habit of writing falsehoods

Where is that letter?—That is another matter. I don't know.

You say it was sent by your banker. Surely it is the last letter you would have been indifferent about?—I cannot tell.

Can you swear that you ever had a letter containing an account of your arrival in Australia?—I am not going to swear anything about it.

Will you swear you ever received a letter from Australia giving an account of your arrival in Melbourne?—I have no recollection of the contents of the letter.

You saw the letter, which you speak of as a most valuable one, giving an account of your arrival in Melbourne in 1854. From whom was it?—I don't know that I saw it.

You don't mean that you did not see that letter?—I don't say that I did, or that I did not.

It was sent by your banker. What did your banker say?—I have not the slightest recollection.

You have not the slightest recollection of this valuable letter?—No.

Do you pledge your oath to the judge and the jury that you have no recollection of the letter?—I pledge my oath to the judge and the jury that I have not the slightest recollection of that letter you are now reading.

Do you mean to say, supposing I had not produced the letter, your memory is a perfect blank as to whether you read that letter or not?—Yes, I do.

Was there a letter about which Mr. Holmes expressed his wish that nobody should know about it but Mr. Bulfit?—Probably.

In another letter, dated April 18, 1860, you say you received two letters last night from your wife's friends. Who are those?—You wish to know her friends now.

Whom did you allude to in the letter?—It would be her mother and her sister, I should think.

Would that be from Australia?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that they really came from Australia?—Yes.

From the mother and sister of your wife?—I name those two because they were the only two persons who wrote. You can see the letters if you like.

What are their names?—Theresa Mary Agnes Payne and Mary Ann Payne.

How came you to become bankrupt? You said somebody or other made you bankrupt?—Yes, a man named West.

The Solicitor-General read a letter from the claimant to Mr. Rous, dated March 18, 1869, in which he stated that he was thinking of declaring himself a bankrupt; but he could not get Hingston and others to sign the deed, for they were with Holmes, who was trying to do him all the injury he could; adding, "yet the wretch still says I owe him 5,700*l*." (Laughter) He went on to say Mr. Holmes was "an arrant scoundrel," and that the day would come when he would pay him in his own coin. He should be able yet to go through with his bankruptcy, and then have the pleasure of seeing the "wretch swindled out of his bill."

Did you make yourself a bankrupt?—No.

Did you petition under the liquidation clauses?—That was after.

Did you make yourself a bankrupt for the pleasure of seeing Mr. Holmes swindled out of his bills?—Certainly not. The word "swindle" was made use of without any meaning.

Did you become a bankrupt that you might have the pleasure of seeing the wretch swindled out of his bills?—I did not make myself a bankrupt.

Was that true?—No doubt I thought so at the time of writing it, but I was harassed very much at the time. Mr. Holmes knew I had nothing to do with the bankruptcy. No doubt it was only an angry expression.

The Solicitor-General put in a letter of the claimant's, dated 16th April, 1869, in which he spoke of not being able to get the money until the mortgage was drawn up.

Cross-examination continued—Did Mr. Onslow have a mortgage?—He had a mortgage for 3,000*l*.

What was it upon? Upon the Doughty estate?—Who had a better right to it.

What mortgage was this which was to be drawn up in eight or ten days?—I can't tell you, I'm sure.

A letter was read from claimant to Lady Tichborne, dated March 7, 1868, in which he asked her to bring the letter he showed her last night. He had had a miserable night thinking about it, for he did not know whether he had lost it or not. He further said, "Don't ask Carter any question, as he knows nothing."

The Solicitor-General—What was that letter?—It was a letter from Mr. Holmes.

Have you got it?—I don't know that I have.

Will you swear it was a letter from Mr. Holmes?—Yes, I swear that.

The Solicitor-General read a letter of March 8, 1868, from the claimant to Lady Tichborne, in which he said that he had told Bogle to send the two letters to Hingston. One of the letters, he said, was the one she had seen, and the other was from Holmes, giving up the case.

Do you mean to say that the letter you left behind, and which Lady Tichborne saw, was from Mr. Holmes?—Yes. It was a letter from Mr. Holmes, stating that I might expect to be arrested for debt.

You mean to say they were both from Mr. Holmes?—Yes.

Giving up the case?—No.

Did he give up the case?—Not till twelve months after. He asked me to look for another attorney, as his health was failing him.

The Lord Chief Justice—Where is the letter?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If we can find it it shall be produced

The Solicitor-General—You say there was no other letter that gave you a miserable night but the letter from Mr Holmes?—No; the two letters from Mr. Holmes.

Did you say that when you came from Rio in the Bella you left a quantity of letters in the hands of Jules Berront?—Yes.

Why did you leave them with him?—He promised to bring them on board, but he did not. None of my luggage came on board except a bag which I brought with me to the ship.

Did the whole of your luggage remain behind?—The whole of it.

Do you know that Berront made a declaration after the loss of the Bella, and that there is not a word about the luggage?—Perfectly aware, but that does not alter the facts.

Did you know a man of the name of Shiel?—I know several. I know one a magistrate in Australia.

Do you recollect whether you instructed Mr. Holmes to write to Mr. Shiel in Australia about some letters?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General read a letter from Mr. Holmes to Mr. Shiel, of October 28, 1867, who stated that the person who had passed in Australia under the name of Tom Castro had returned to England under the name of Sir Roger Tichborne, and that he was taking steps to support his claim to the baronetcy He further stated that the claimant said he had left certain letters with Mr. Shiel, and asked Mr. Shiel to give up the letters. Mr. Holmes also mentioned certain circumstances which must be known to Mr. Shiel—particularly Castro arresting a half-caste, who had been guilty of some offence.

To this Mr. Shiel replied in a letter dated "City Coroner's-office, Sydney, December 24, 1867," in which he said he could not remember any such letters, but he had a perfect recollection of a large, tall, big-framed man, who, whilst employed as a bricklayer's labourer, told him that he was heir to a baronetcy; but he (Mr. Shiel) paid no attention, as the statement was generally made when under the influence of drink. The plaintiff wrote in April, 1868, to Mr. Shiel, stating that Mr. Holmes had shown him his letter, and saying that he (the plaintiff) had lived with Ward, who went by the name of "Paramatta Jack," and was the man who ran the black boy down who had committed an assault upon a child, and whom the police could not catch.

There was some difficulty in getting back the letters deposited with Mr. Shiel, and Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Roberte were referred to in corroboration of this statement. Letters were offered in evidence from these gentlemen and a Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected to those letters being received in evidence, and said that there were many other documents which would depend upon the same objection.

The Lord Chief Justice, after a long discussion, said that he would receive the documents in evidence if they were pressed.

The Solicitor-General said he would withdraw them for the present.

Witness continued—I adhere to my statement that I deposited with Mr. Shiel letters in which I stated that I was heir to the baronetcy, notwithstanding what Mr. Shiel and others have said. I cannot say whether any attempt was made to examine these persons under the Commission. I remember Slate, a Hampshire man, whom I met in Australia in 1862. I was fellow-servant with him at Mr. Higgins's.

Is there any person in England who knew you in Australia as Tom Castro?—Lots; a few, that is.

Tell me their names.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Did you obtain the information of them from your attorney?

Witness—As to some of them, yes; as to others, no.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—We are not desirous the other side should know our witnesses, but I cannot object to those that the plaintiff knows of his own knowledge.

Witness—There are now here Mr. Robert Cook, Mr. John Peters, and Mr. O'Mara. There are others I have seen in this country. There is Cater, but he has returned. I have seen a great many.

Give the names of some of them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected, upon the ground that the questions were not relevant to the issue to be tried. It was a sort of oral bill of discovery to get at the names of the plaintiff's witnesses, and was a proceeding not sanctioned by our law

The Solicitor-General submitted that the evidence was clearly relevant, for it tended to show not merely what witnesses the plaintiff would call, but what witnesses who were at hand he would forbear to call.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that the question had better be put.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine would not make any serious objection to this course.

The Solicitor-General—Tell me the names.

Witness—I shall decline to give the names, because if I did your detectives would get at them and upset them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Would your lordship order the witness to answer under these circumstances?

The Solicitor-General—I press the question.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then you must answer.

Witness—One I cannot tell you, for I only know him as "Liverpool." I don't recollect any other.

Is there any person in England who knew Arthur Orton in Australia?—Yes.

Can you give the names of any of them?—I should be very sorry. (Laughter.)

Perhaps you forget who they are?—I shall not forget when I have an opportunity of putting them in the box. I cannot recollect their names.

That you swear?—Yes. It would be perfectly unjust, my lord, to compel me to answer. I have seen several. We have three here ready to go into the box. There may be more.

Are they in court now?—I decline to answer that question; in fact, I can't tell. I have not seen them this morning. I know them, but have not known them a good many years.

Did you know them yourself in Australia?—One of them I did, the other not.

What is the name of the one you know?—I am not going to tell you; in fact, I don't know that I ever knew except the nickname.

What is that, "Liverpool"?—Yes.

You have said you gave Miss Doughty some papers, which have been put in, when you broke off with her. Did you give her any other?—I have no memory one way or the other.

You mean to swear you have no memory about that event?—It is impossible for mortal man to have, for in the first place I do not know what papers you have put in.

What did you get for your commission when you sold it?—I think 3,400*l*.

Did you get over regulation price?—I think so, because I was senior lieutenant.

How much over the regulation price?—I don't remember. I don't remember what the regulation price was, and I won't swear about it.

What is over-regulation price?—The money over the price put upon a lieutenancy or cornetcy.

Put upon by whom?—By the Horse Guards, I suppose, or the head office.

Was there over-regulation price in your regiment in your time?—I believe there was. I am not sure. In cases of that kind they would perhaps subscribe to buy a party out.

But at fixed price or not?—I can't tell. I think there was a risk. It was generally done by the agent. I did not bother myself much about it.

You mentioned Dr. Browne, of Lancashire; did he ever do anything to annoy you?—Many things.

Before you went away?—Oh! I thought you meant since I came back. I don't remember anything. I don't remember any other Dr. Browne before I went away.

Do you know the Master of Lovat?—I don't remember him. The name is familiar.

You mentioned Walter Strickland. Is he dead?—I heard so.

He was on intimate terms with you when you went away?—I knew him very well. I used to go about with him a bit.

Where?—We went to Portsmouth on one occasion.

Anywhere else?—We may have come to London.

Is that all you recollect?—He may have stayed at Upton with me. I last saw him when I was at Upton alone.

Did you see him after you came back?—No, I did not.

Did you ever know a man named Store Smith?—I met him the first time a few weeks ago.

Did you know him when you were in England before?—To the best of my belief, I did not.

You had not known him for years, and well?—Certainly not. I don't think he states that himself.

Did he come to see you when you were in England a second time?—Yes.

Who were present?—Mr. Spofforth and Mr. Baigent.

Before he saw you, had he written to your attorneys?—Yes

Did you see the letter?—I don't think I did; but the contents were communicated to me.

Were Mr. Spofforth, Mr. Baigent, and Mr. Store Smith in conversation when you entered the room?—I don't recollect.

Where did you see him?—In my room at the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street.

Was there any other gentleman present?—I can't recollect.

Was there another gentleman sitting on a chair, and did Mr. Store Smith, looking at him, say, "He is far too old and too tall for Roger Tichborne;" and did that gentleman get up and go out of the room?—I have no remembrance.

Did Mr. Spofforth, say, "Now, look at this gentleman," pointing to you?—I don't know.

Did he say, "Well, I could not swear that Roger Tichborne might not have developed into this gentleman," and upon that did not Mr. Spofforth say, "Go into another room, and I will join you in a few moments," and did you two retire?—Who?

Why, you and Mr. Smith—What a confounded falsehood. (Laughter.) (The claimant then expressed his regret at that expression, and said, "Mr. Spofforth never left us at all, nor Mr. Baigent.")

Did you go with Mr. Smith into another room, and after a short time did Mr. Spofforth come in again?—He certainly did not.

Did Mr. Spofforth say, "It does not seem Sir Roger recognises you either?"—I cannot undertake to say any thing about the conversation, but I should not wonder if he did say so, for I never did see him before.

Did Mr. Smith say, "I am not surprised at that," and did not Mr. Spofforth say, "Why, don't you see anything in him to remind you of Roger Tichborne?" and did he reply, "No; he is more entirely unlike in every respect than I can possibly conceive, but if he be Sir Roger he can convince me in five minutes?"—I don't know whether he did, but I know he told a lot of falsehoods. (Laughter.)

Did he say, "Don't you remember my coming and staying with Maunders, and being constantly in your mess?"—He might have done so; but if he did it was false.

Did you say "No," and did he say, "Where was I when you first knew me?" and did you say, "Cahir barracks?" And was there then some conversation about Cahir and Clonmel?—I believe there was.

Did you go into a room and then come back and say, as if you had consulted some book, "I see you were right. I was at Cahir." Do you recollect that happening?—I certainly do not. It is impossible to recollect a thing that never happened. (Laughter.)

Did he put a question to you about a woman at Cahir in 1849, 1850, and 1851?—(No answer.)

I do not mean anything disrespectful. I used the word in its generic sense, and mean a lady or a person of the female sex?—I am not aware that he mentioned a female of any description. I certainly must acknowledge that my memory seems to have failed at that time, for I do not recollect what the conversation was.

Was some question asked about a nobleman's park?—I don't recollect.

Did Mr. Smith ask you if you remembered Glengall-park; and did you answer, "Yes, it is the seat of the Earl of Roscommon"?—In my opinion, nothing was said about any park whatever.

Was there such a park?—Yes; I believe it is called Glengall-park.

Where is it?—It is near Tipperary—a few miles from Cahir.

Does Lord Roscommon live there?—I believe so. It is the place where General Napier stayed.

Did he ask you how you used to amuse yourself with flies?—Flies! I used flies in fishing.

And did you reply, "I used to stick pins into them?"—I won't say I did not. (Laughter.)

Did he ask you to draw upon a piece of paper a rough sketch of the officers' block you lived in at Cahir, showing the position of your rooms, and Mr. Maunders's, and Mr. Phillips's rooms?—I don't think he did.

Did you say, "I have done that over and over again, and I am not a going to do it for you, for I believe I never saw you before?"—I believe he was nothing more than a spy sent by your party, and I believe so still. Mr. Cullington was just outside the door. If I had known he had come down accompanied by Mr. Cullington I should not have let him in. I did not say Maunders could do anything or say anything disrespectful of him. I have still the highest respect for Mr. Maunders.

Did Mr. Spofforth try to smooth matters over, and beg Mr. Smith to sit down and have a little more talk?—I don't believe Mr. Spofforth done any such thing.

Was there some conversation about Maunders, and did you say, "Oh, yes, I recollect his marrying his second wife. He married Phillip's wife's sister?"—What nonsense. You are speaking of Frazer.

Did Mr. Smith say he did no such thing?—You have got your brief upside down. (Laughter.) I don't mean that, but that you are wrong. It is Frazer, not Maunders.

Did Mr. Smith say, "This is quite a waste of time. I am certain I never saw this person before. He cannot recollect anything, but I will ask him two more questions;" and then did he say, "Roger Tichborne had a book of French songs with engravings," and did you reply, "Yes, I have some recollection of having such a book." Did he then say Roger Tichborne could sing the airs of scores of them, and that he knew the words of many of them, and asked you if you could sing one?—I don't believe he did.

Did you say "No," and then did he say, "Come, whistle, hum, or sing one of the French airs; a single bar or even note will do?"—No.

Did he ask you if you could give a verse or a single line, or the name or title of any of the French songs?—He certainly never said any such thing, and no such thing was allnded to.

Have you got the rosary and crucifix which Miss Doughty gave you?—I have thought nothing more about it since.

But you said you would bring it?—I have not got it.

Where did you leave it when you went abroad?—I left it with my mother. I can send and get it if you like.

To-morrow morning will do—Very well, you shall have it to-morrow.

Do you remember sending any present from Canterbury to Mr Gosford?—No. I don't.

Who acted for you about the re-settlement of the case?—Mr. Hopkins.

Was he your attorney?—He acted as such, and I consulted with him about the re-settlement. I have had correspondence with him, but I think I mostly saw him personally.

Was the arrangement that you should go into the army in the re-settlement of the estate first made?—The re-settlement of the estate was after the arrangement to go into the army.

Was there anything in the re-settlement of the estate about the army?—No, I think not.

I mean one was not made dependent upon the other in any way?—No, I think not.

Do you know a Mrs. Pittindree?—No.

Did you ever send Carter to Mrs. Pittindree's house?—I don't know who she is.

Is this (handing a letter) your handwriting?—Yes.

Cordon, June 27, 1867.

Madam,—I received your note, and should be very thankful if you could oblige me what you promised. I was sorry I was in town yesterday when you called, but it was unavoidable, and to-morrow I start for Hampshire; but a letter will reach me addressed to the Swan Hotel, Alresford, Hants, where I shall be for several days. I am very sorry you spoke to Lady Tichborne about my affairs. You ought not to speak to any one in my house about them but myself. If you write, as on the other side, your letters will reach me, and please send me all Orton's information you can; and if you are short of money I will send you up some by post. If you can wait until I return, so much the better. Don't address any letter to me at Croydon until you hear from me again.—I am, yours truly,
R.C.T.

Now, then, do you know Mrs. Pittindree?—Yes, I know who you mean now.

Did you not know before?—No, I did not. I believe I did send Carter to her house on one occasion. I did not remember just now when you first asked me. I sent him there, I believe, with a letter.

You know her, then?—Yes, so far that she had been to my house two or three times, I believe.

Did you receive a letter from her?—Yes, several.

Have you got them?—I think so.

Produce them—No answer.

Sergeant Ballantine—We don't produce them.

Did you receive a letter in which she mentioned that some one had wished her to go to Croydon, and that you wanted a paper?—No.

Is this the letter you received?

Monday Afternoon.

Sir,—A person has just called upon me, and wishes for me to accompany him to your house at Croydon. No doubt you wish me to give up a paper left here by a man who called here, and who said he was your brother. This I will not do for the present. Nor can I accede to your desire to come to your house, as I cannot see how I can do so honestly. But I will consider. Any wrong step I might take in the matter might damage my future.
S. PITTINDREE.

Claimant—Certainly no. There was no such letter as that sent to me. That I'll swear.

The Solicitor-General—Is this (handing another letter) your handwriting?—Yes, that is my handwriting.

Listen, then.

June 11th, 1867.

Madam,—Your letter has been received. You can rely upon the strictest secrecy. I have sent my servant with this note in order that it may reach you more secure. He, of course, knows nothing of the business he is on. If you could come to Wellesley-villas, Croydon, between three and four this afternoon, I would see you. I give you the word of a gentleman that neither you nor your husband shall suffer from this interview.—Yours, &c,
R. C. T.

Claimant—That is correct.

What have you done with the letters to which that is an answer?—I can't say; but I should imagine I gave them to my attorney.

Well; I call for them—I have not got it.

Did you give it to Mr. Holmes?—I don't know, I'm sure.

Now, you have talked a good deal about spies and detectives, did you know Mrs. Pittindree was the wife of the confidential clerk of Dobinson?—I did, no doubt.

When did you open negotiations with her?

Sergeant Ballantine—I beg my friend will not put expressions into the witness's mouth he has never used. He has never said he opened negotiations with her. We shall see about opening negotiations by-and-bye.

Cross-examination continued—Did you know she was the wife of Mr Dobinson's clerk when this correspondence took place?—I think I did, but I'm not sure.

What did you do with the letter to which this is an answer?—I can't remember. I told you before I could not remember.

Will you swear you have not got them?—No, I have not. I should think I gave them to Mr. Holmes.

Then I call upon Mr. Holmes on his subpœna to produce them. (Mr. Holmes was not in court.)

In this note you say you have sent your servant that it might "reach you more secure. He knows nothing of the business." Did you tell him nothing of the business?—No.

Did she come on that day with Carter?—I believe she did.

Did you see her?—No.

Did you ask her if she believed Charles Orton was your brother?—No.

Did she say she did believe it, because you were like your relations, and she was sure you were one of them?—Nothing of the kind.

Did you ask her for a paper which Charles Orton had left with her?—I did not.

Did she ask you how you knew Charles Orton had left a paper with her?—She did not.

Did you say you knew everything that was going on?—No.

Did you speak of the paper Charles Orton left with her?—I don't think I spoke about Charles Orton at all.

Did you say you knew everything that was going on, as those opposed to you put the detectives upon you, and you had done the same upon them?—I did not.

Did you ask her if she had brought the paper with her?—No.

Did she say "No?"—She did not.

Did you say it would be well for her to give it up, and it would save you much trouble if she would?—No.

Did she say, "Why, you seem to know all about the man who left the paper?"—No.

Nothing of the kind?—No; nothing of the kind.

Did you say your wife wanted instruction, and ask her to give your wife lessons?—No, I certainly did not. I never had such a thought in my head.

Did you go up to town, not in the same carriage, but in the same train with her?—I believe not.

Will you swear not?—I can't swear that I did not. How should I know what train she went by?

Did you not go to the station with her, and get into the same train?—I'll swear positively I did nothing of the sort.

Did you receive a letter from her of the 14th of June or thereabouts?—I think I received two or three.

The Solicitor-General having called for the letters, which were not forthcoming, read from a copy.

South Hackney, June 14.

I believe I would not perform an honourable duty if I gave you the written statement of Charles Orton. If you would have me believe it is good for nothing, why so anxious to obtain it! And if there is no connection between you and Orton, how have you learned that he came to my house. I have not yet made up my mind if I should go to Croydon to instruct your wife, as some difficulties may arise, and I often think it would be best to decline your proposition altogether. At the same time I am anxious to earn money in an upright manner.—Obediently yours,
S. PITTINDREE.

Witness—I take my solemn oath no such letter ever reached me.

The Solicitor-General—Now in answer to that did you write the letter I read first, promising to send money by post if she was short?—I did not.

What was the promise?—I think I had better state what did happen, and it will, perhaps, throw a light upon it.

What was the promise?—The promise was to supply me with a statement that one Broomhead had left with Messrs. Dobinson and Geare with regard to my wife, and she called herself and offered to get that for me. She asked me what I would give her for it.

Mr. Holmes, who had now returned into court, said he had not the letter asked for.

Cross-examination continued—Will you swear you gave the letter to Mr. Holmes?—I believe I did.

Will you swear?—No, I won't swear.

Did you hand them to your present attorney?—No, I think Mr. Holmes has got them.

Well, you mean you had given them to him?—No, but I'll swear I showed them to him. I showed him every one, to the best of my memory, as I received them from time to time.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Holmes was cognisant that Mrs. Pittindree came to your house?—Yes; but not in the way you state. Most undoubtedly he knew she came.

And that she was the wife of Mr. Dobinson's (the attorney against you) clerk?—Yes, I suppose so.

And did you show him that letter about being short of money?—Why, that was in answer to a letter begging for money.

And you communicated all this to Mr. Holmes, who knew you were offering her money?—He knew I was offering her money to get this one document.

About Orton's information?—Excuse me. After I got Broomhead's statement from her she told me Orton had made a statement to her as to my being his brother.

Did you say Mr. Holmes knew you were offering her money for Orton's information?—I don't doubt he knew I was offering money for Broomhead's statement.

But this is in your own handwriting about sending her money by post?—And I say that refers to another affair altogether. It was a very nice trap laid for me, I must say.

We will see all about the trap another time. What I want to know is, whether, on your oath, you say that Mr. Holmes was aware you were offering money to the wife of the clerk to the attorney on the other side—money for Orton's information?—You put the thing in a different light to what it is.

You say, "Send me all Orton's information if you can." Was Mr. Holmes aware of the substance of the letter in which that sentence occurs?—Mr. Holmes was aware that that woman called upon me; that she made a statement to me that one Broomhead had made a most scandalous and scurrilous statement about my wife; that she told me she would give me a copy of it if I gave her 5*l*.; that her husband was a clerk in Mr. Dobinson's office; that they had promised on the old man's death to make him a partner; and that as this had not been done they were going to Switzerland, and did not care what they did. I was naturally anxious to know all I could about this statement, and told Mr. Holmes about it, and he said he would have nothing to do with it, and that I could do as I pleased.

You say in the letter you are sorry she spoke to Lady T.?—Yes; she had been in the habit of coming to see my wife.

Was not your first interview with her after the 11th of June?—No. Upon my oath it was before that.

Will you swear she was ever in your house till after the 11th of June?—I'll swear she came to my house on the first occasion. I never seeked her. She seeked me.

Did you not send Carter to her before she came to you?—Certainly not; that I swear most positively.

In these letters you say you will send her money, don't you?—Just so; for this information.

Will you swear you ever saw her in your life before you sent Carter for her, and was that not after the 11th of June?—I most positively swear that woman came into my house seeking an interview with me, and offering to get me a copy of this document, and that I gave no decision about it until she came again the next day.

That is not my question—Yes it is. I swear she was in the house on two different occasions, if not three, before Carter went for her.

Then how came Carter to go for her?—He did not go for her. He merely took a note to her. Upon my oath I had seen her before Carter took the letter.

Then what was the necessity of saying she could rely upon the strictest secrecy when you say she was forcing herself upon you?—Most undoubtedly she was.

If you had seen her several times, why did you write to tell her that neither she nor her husband should suffer!—With regard to the document I had been speaking of.

At that interview was nothing said about Charles Orton's document?—It might.

Why you told me just now nothing was said—I said the first interview.

Do you swear nothing was said about Charles Orton's paper?—Yes; I do swear there was nothing said about any paper.

About Charles Orton's information?—There might have been; but that has nothing to do with the previous visits. You must remember she had been to see me on several occasions previously.

You will swear that, then?—Yes, I'll swear she had brought me a document which I gave her five pounds for.

What was the matter about which you promised secrecy?—Broomhead's statement about my wife.

Had you this before the 11th of June?—I should think I had it at that time.

Then it must have been something else upon which she was to rely upon your strictest secrecy?—She afterwards wrote to me to tell me that Orton had been to give her a statement of certain facts, and that is what I sent Carter up with the letter for.

Then the whole interview when she came down to Carter was about Orton's paper?—There is no paper in the matter. It was about Orton, no doubt.

Do you swear that Orton's statement was written?—How do I know what it was? I was not there.

But as you understood?—I have no doubt they did take it down in writing.

Was not the whole of this interview when she was brought by Carter about Charles Orton and his statement?—Very probably it was.

Did she call at your house on the 26th of June, the day before you wrote the letter in which you say you were sorry you were in town when she called?—I was told she had called, and I also learned that she tried to corrupt my servants and was shown out of the house. (Laughter.)

And yet upon the 27th you write that you would be much obliged for something she had promised. What promise was that?—The only promise I know of was as to Broomhead's statement.

I thought you had already got that?—I said I probably had. I don't profess to remember dates; and never did.

What was it she had promised on the 27th of June?—Well, if I remember right, the last I had to do with her was when I got Broomhead's statement.

In the letter in which you ask for all Orton's information, you tell her to write to you in Hampshire. Did you hear from her?—I don't remember.

Is this (handing a letter) your handwriting? Only look at the signature—Yes.

I will read it.

Swan Hotel, Alresford, Hants, July 7th, 1867.

Madam,—I have not received a letter from you, but I will send you money up by Post-office if you will send me Orton's information and all my letters; or if you come to Croydon with them I will pay you £200, as I do not wish my affairs to be known to any one but myself, please bring all to me and I'll do more for you than this.—Yours truly,
R. C. T.

Witness—Just let me see that letter.

The Solicitor General—Now, did you——

Witness (to whom the letter had been passed)—Stop a minute, will you?

Having deliberately read and examined the letter, he exclaimed, warmly, "That letter is not in my handwriting. There's no mistake about that." (Sensation.)

Why, then, did you say it was your signature?—Well, you put the letter before me, and there was a resemblance, and I said at once it was mine. I was surprised, too, while you were reading it, because I knew I had never written such a letter.

The letter was then handed to the judge and to the jury, and minutely inspected.

Sergeant Ballantine called attention to the fact that there was no envelope (as was invariably the case with others).

The Jury called the judge's attention to a memorandum on the back of the letter.

The witness again asked for and examined the letter.

Cross-examination continued—Now let me call your attention to this. The letter of the 27th June asks that letters must not be addressed to Croydon until she hears from you. And in this letter, which you say you did not write, this occurs:—"I have not received a letter from you, but I'll send you money," &c. How is that?—They would know I had not received one. But that letter was never written by me. There's no mistake about that.

Did you receive any answer to that letter?—I defy it, and put it to the jury now, that I never made a "c" like that in Tichborne.

I ask, did you receive an answer to that letter?—No; not to that, for I never wrote it.

Attend to this:

July 10, 1867.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter, dated July 7th, and I beg to reply to it, after having given the subject the consideration its importance requires. Your offer to me of assistance in any shape whatever is not sufficient inducement for me to part with Orton's information and your own correspondence succeeding it. The only inducement to give them up would be an earnest and honest desire to see justice triumph. My retaining all the documents may or may not further the truth, as I have not determined what my future course of action may be in this matter. Still I feel convinced were I to part with them to you, I should gratify a dishonest desire on your part, while it would be the extreme of want of honesty in me. It may also produce a satisfactory result which would probably have a deplorable effect. You must not suppose, because you have succeeded in hushing up Charles Orton, every other trace can be destroyed through the influence of money.—Obediently yours,
S. PITTINDREE.

Did you receive that letter?—No, I never did. What? Do you mean to tell me that that dirty little miserable thing, who came crawling about my house for a five-pound note, could have written such a letter as that? Pshaw!

Let us see her letters—Yes, I'll take care that you get them, every one of them. You shall have them, and you'll soon see the difference.

Have you got them with you now?—No, but I'll very soon find them when once I leave this box, if they are in existence.

Well, I hope you'll find them.

Witness—You see, my lord, the unfortunate position I am in. I cannot, while I am in this box, give instructions.

The Judge—Whatever directions you think necessary you may give.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Self-Protection.—Great alternations of heat and cold, aided by the use of unripe fruits and unsound vegetables, always beget a tendency to diarrhœa during summer. To prevent unpleasant consequences the first feeling of distention, nausea, rumbling of the bowels, or sensation of relaxation, should be promptly met by some such *corrective* as these Pills, which will remove the present symptoms and avert their degeneration into choleraic dangers. With ordinary vigilance, there is no fear of contracting the prevailing epidemic if Holloway's medicine be taken when disordered digestion first manifests itself, nor need there be any alarm of a sudden outbreak of this formidable disease in any household where these innocent Pills have purified, cooled, regulated, and strengthened.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits of Rupees Five Hundred and upwards are received for Fixed Periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at the Office in Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10⅜d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit............1s. 10½d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson 1s. 10½d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BROUGHAM, nearly new, with a BAY ARAB HORSE, believed to be sound, with HARNESS complete. Can be seen at any time during office hours, by applying to
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

ADDIS' PATENT TRAMWAY CARTS, complete, WATERING CARTS, WHEELS, RAILS, and MACHINERY of sorts.
LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSSES for Flat Roofs and Bridges. These Trusses are light, elegant, and very durable, and are getting much in demand, as being preferable to Iron Girders or Teak Beams. Tracing of the Truss and other particulars supplied on application to
M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House. Sole Agents in Western India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th February 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.
SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.
JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.
SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.
MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, one large and one small ROOM, adjoining, suitable for Offices.
8, Rampart Row. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.
A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."
Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.
A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.
Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."
The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.
The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."
A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.
FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.
Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
We regret to have to announce
that, in consequence of advice received from our
COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.
PAYNE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST, and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
TANDUM HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
SINGLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.
Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.
Bombay, 20th April 1871.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, ewest style............	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit............	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality............		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted............	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers...		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits............		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.
REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS.
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.
P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.
MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—
Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons IN EVERY SHADE, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.
THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
Bombay, 12th July 1871.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
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Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—
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Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

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